"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain and warmer today; Tuesday fair and colder.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,898. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

M'ADOO DOUBLES DEMURRAGE RATE TO RELEASE CARS

Penalty for Not Unloading Freight to Range from $3 to $10 a Day After Jan. 21.

APPEALS TO CONSIGNEES

Public Co-operation Urged by Director General to Relieve Congestion at Terminals.

EXPORT FREIGHT EXEMPT

Consignees, as Now, Have Two Days Free Time—Eastern Freight Jam Worse.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A far-reaching order, by which consignees permitting freight to remain on cars beyond a certain time, thus adding to congestion at terminals, will be subjected to demurrage rates more than double those now in effect, was issued today by William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.

The new rates will be in force Jan. 21. The only freight exempt will be that for export. All other shipments must be removed from the cars within forty-eight hours after arrival at terminals, in some cases within twenty-four hours, in order to escape the heavy penalties prescribed.

The action was taken by Mr. McAdoo after he had received reports from inspectors of the Interstate Commerce Commission and from railroads that thousands of freight cars were being used for what amounted to storage at terminals. A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, who as assistant to Mr. McAdoo, is directing transportation on the trunk lines of the East from New York headquarters, wired that accumulation of freight was increasing.

The dictatorial powers in emergency vested in Mr. McAdoo as Director of Railroads were illustrated by the action taken. There was no long-drawn out hearings, no days of indecision and debate. The Interstate Commerce Commission was asked for its approval of his order by Mr. McAdoo as a courtesy, and, at a hastily called meeting, the changes desired were put into effect.

Calls for Co-operation.

Mr. McAdoo and his advisers believe that the action taken will better conditions materially. In making public his order, the Director General issued a statement calling upon the public for co-operation.

Under the regulation now in force cars at terminals in the East and Middle West must be unloaded within forty-eight hours to escape demurrage charges. For the third day there is a charge of $1 a car; for the fourth, $2; for the fifth, $3, and for the sixth, $5. The rate for each additional day is then made $5. In the West the demurrage rate is $3 a day per car.

The new rate begins with a charge of $3 a car for the third day, and builds up at the rate of $1 additional for each day to a charge of $10 for the tenth day that unloading is delayed. After the tenth day the rate remains at $10 a day for each car. The scale is effective throughout the country.

The provision made in the order that in some cases cars must be unloaded within twenty-four hours to escape the demurrage charge affects only a few points where special rules have been in force because of the more urgent necessity to keep terminals cleared to handle unusual traffic.

Officials here believe there will be an immediate response to the appeal by Mr. McAdoo, and that consignees will not delay unloading until the heavy increase in demurrage rates becomes effective Jan. 21, despite the fact that it may be cheaper to use the cars for storage than to obtain other accommodation.

Lesser Hardship the Better.

Here is Mr. McAdoo's statement:

"An imperative necessity exists for releasing freight cars for further service and for relieving terminals which are now badly congested. These unfavorable conditions are injuriously affecting in vital ways the Government's conduct of the war, its aid to the Allies and the supplying of fuel, food, and necessaries to our own people.

"On these accounts I have felt compelled to issue an order which will take effect throughout the United States on Jan. 21, 1918, providing for heavy increase in demurrage charges unless cars are loaded and unloaded with promptness. In making this order I have fully considered the embarrassments of shippers and consignees on account of the scarcity of labor, the inevitable weather, the irregularity of transportation and the consequent frequent bunching of cars. Nevertheless, I am convinced that the total inconvenience and hardship on these accounts will be far smaller than the inconvenience and hardship which our people as a whole are suffering on account of the undue tying up of railroad equipment, and will be very small indeed compared with the menace which the widespread tying up of equipment causes to the health and comfort of the people and the successful conduct of our war operations.

"I therefore appeal to every citizen to accept in a spirit of hearty co-operation the increased charges which will be imposed, and I especially appeal to every shipper or consignee, as a patriotic duty, to employ every possible effort and expedient (even though it in-

Continued on Page Three.

Americans in France Start New Corps Aviation School

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 5, (Associated Press.)—Officers picked out a site today and established another corps aviation school, which will be placed under charge of a Major who has gained experience in turning out fliers at other schools.

A recently graduated flying class will be sent toward the front next week for actual front line experience, the men using their own machines but accompanying experienced British and French aviators. The Americans are looking forward to the event with the greatest eagerness. Many wagers are being made as to who will be the first to cross the German lines, who will bring down the first enemy plane, and who will get the first photograph of a German battery.

COAL IN VOLUME IS NOW AT HAND

65,000 Tons Came Yesterday and More Is at Jersey Terminals.

TUBES CARRY 10,000 TONS

Trucks Busy in Streets on Sunday Delivering Fuel in Urgent Cases.

New York yesterday, for the first time in ten days, could get coal for its immediate needs. With the rising temperature more coal reached the city than on any day since the cold spell began. Trucks loaded with coal could be seen in almost any part of the city on their way to replenish empty bunkers. Figures made public by the railroads showed that about 65,000 tons of coal arrived, of which about 20,000 were for the bunkers of ships waiting at this port for fuel. The Pennsylvania tunnels transported approximately 10,000 tons of coal to the Sunnyside yards yesterday morning. Most of it went to Brooklyn, Queens, and Long Island points.

Chairman Harry T. Peters of the Coal Conservation Committee of the Fuel Administration, said last night that the situation was much better and that fuel had arrived at practically every coal pier in the city. The work of unloading and distribution had made good progress, he said, in view of the difficulty of getting a full labor force on Sunday. Burns Brothers, the largest of local distributers, reported that the situation was much brighter.

Marine Superintendent Pollock reported to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, at noon yesterday that the coal situation at the port was as follows:

	Tons. Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Towed to N. Y. from N. J. term's	18,001	37,073	55,074
Dumped into barges at N. J. ports yesterday	36,150	32,050	68,200
Waiting in barges to be towed	30,400	24,750	55,150
In cars at N. J. terminals	120,950	50,400	170,950

Tugs Break Ice Barrier.

The two Navy Department tugs Newark and Coney were again loaned to Mr. Pollock by Admiral Usher late Saturday night. They spent the night keeping the Kill van Kull and Staten Island Sound channels clear, and yesterday morning tackled the ice in Newark Bay. At noon the commanders reported to Mr. Pollock that they could not make any headway against the ice, that was eighteen inches thick, and they were ordered back to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Captain Reginald Fay, in charge of the fleet of railroad tugs, worked until 3 o'clock yesterday morning keeping the channels open about the coal terminals.

Mr. Pollock's success in breaking the heavy ice in Kill van Kull brought him a request yesterday from officials of the Bush Terminal, which has been taken over by the War Department, to break the ice away from some of their piers, as it was impossible for supply boats to reach them. Three of the railroad tugs spent Sunday clearing the Bush Terminal slips.

The movement of coal to the consumer was freer yesterday, as was demonstrated by a tour of the downtown districts. All the great buildings operate a minimum of service on Sunday and the delivery of coal yesterday gave their engineers a chance to catch up. In the district south of Fulton Street in the

Continued on Page Three.

LORD READING TO RETURN HERE AS AMBASSADOR

Chosen to Act Particularly on Financial and Business Relations.

NORTHCLIFFE NOT TO COME

He Will Direct Work of British Mission Here from the London Office.

HENDERSON FOR PETROGRAD

Labor Leader Suggested for That Post, but May Balk—Marquis of Crewe for the Paris Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 7.—The Chronicle parliamentary correspondent writes: "As foreshadowed in The Chronicle, Earl Reading is to be the new British Ambassador in America. The Marquis of Crewe's name is mentioned in connection with the impending Ambassadorial vacancy in Paris, and rumor associates Arthur Henderson's name with the Ambassadorial vacancy in Petrograd, but it is unlikely that he will abandon at this critical stage in the evolution of the British Labor Party the work of reconstruction now in progress. Apart from this big domestic change, he and his colleagues are busily occupied in preparing the ground for a Socialist conference of the Allies, the intention being to follow it by an international Socialist Conference, at which the enemy countries and neutrals will be represented.

"It is hoped the American Federation of Labor will be represented at the forthcoming allied conference, the date of which will be fixed to suit their convenience."

LONDON, Jan. 6, (Associated Press.)—Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice, will go to the United States as direct representative of the British War Cabinet, according to The Daily Express. While Earl Reading will have the title of Ambassador, purely diplomatic matters will be in the hands of a Charge d'Affaires, the Earl controlling war activities.

Earl Reading's work will, according to the understanding in official circles, deal mainly with financial and general business matters, and he will be relieved of the ordinary ambassadorial functions of handling numerous minor diplomatic negotiations, which constitute a large part of the Embassy's work.

Colonel E. D. Swinton, Assistant Secretary of the War Cabinet, and one of the originators of the British tank, will accompany the Lord Chief Justice as an Attaché.

The appointment of Earl Reading as the Amassador is primarily for war purposes, it is said, and probably means that Viscount Northcliffe will not return to the United States as head of the permanent British mission. Lord Northcliffe will continue the active direction in England of the American mission offices, which have just been established in Crewe House, a spacious, old-fashioned mansion in the heart of Mayfair. Lord Crewe has loaned the House to the Government for the duration of the war.

LORD READING'S CAREER.

An Intimate Review of His Achievements by One of His Friends.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Jan. 6.—Lord Reading has always been one of the most courteous and hospitable of Englishmen to visiting Americans, and I am among many of my countrymen who have been welcomed to his home in Curzon Street and his official headquarters at the Law Courts. He will find himself among a legion of personal friends in America, and few Ambassadors have possessed so genuine a fellow-feeling for Americans.

I have met no more alert mind in England than Lord Reading, and his extraordinary versatility is aptly illustrated by the fact that only just now he has been serving his country as special Ambassador and Lord Chief Justice. As a matter of fact, he is one of the most all-round capable men in England, entirely untouched by Old World crystallization and, while main-

Continued on Page Three.

Rumania Will Fight On; Said to Have So Told Allies

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Petrograd Post says the King of Rumania has cabled the Entente Allies that the Rumanians are determined to continue the war, notwithstanding the desires of the troops on the Russian-Rumanian front, and that M. Poincaré, the French President, replied, assuring the King of France's support.

MASKED PATRIOTS BEAT PRO-GERMAN

Von Hoegen of New Haven Taken from His Home by a Posse at Midnight.

COMPELLED TO KISS FLAG

Captive Has to Sing the National Anthem and Shout for "America First."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—Angered at Maximilian von Hoegen, a lawyer, because he headed his questionnaire last week with the boast "Deutschland Uber Alles," about twenty New Haven citizens at midnight last night took him from his home to a nearby lot and pounded him unmercifully.

Von Hoegen's beating followed a series of pro-German acts on his part. The culmination came when it was announced that besides writing "Deutschland Uber Alles" on the questionnaire, he had written in it that he "had the doubtful honor of being an American citizen," and had expressed the sentiment that America was putting up a big "bluff." He further wrote into the document his wish that Germany might win the war.

Wearing masks and armed with revolvers, a posse of men visited his home Saturday night and forced him to go into the street, where he was made to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," kiss the American flag and shout "America, first, last, and all the time." These demonstrations on his part were punctuated with blows in the face, administered by the posse, resulting in a broken nose and severe bruises.

Von Hoegen was finally led away by his sister, who pleaded for mercy for him because he is a cripple. The police arrived just after he had been rescued. Nearly a hundred spectators saw him pummeled.

After the party had allowed him to go home, on his promise to write a public letter recanting his pro-German sentiments, von Hoegen made complaint to a police station. He knew none of his assailants, and it is said that some of them, at least, were not of New Haven.

The von Hoegen home has been watched night and day by guards from a munitions plant here, it was stated tonight, and, although he asked for special protection by the police, none has yet been afforded him.

DEAL WITH UKRAINE MADE BY BOLSHEVIKI

Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress to Be Called to Intimidate Constituent Assembly.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—According to Petrograd advices, an armistice has been declared in the Ukraine region. The Rada, the Ukrainian legislative body, and the Bolsheviki having agreed to a compromise of their differences. The Rada is said to be ready to decline to give support to General Kaledine and his Cossacks in return for the withdrawal of the Bolshevist troops from the Ukraine.

The Central Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has decided to assemble the Third Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Jan. 21. According to M. Zinovieff, one of the Bolshevist leaders, there is no intention to conceal the fact that the motive for calling the Congress is to oppose the Constituent Assembly, which, in view of the fact that the candidates were nominated before the October revolution, may not be representative of the country.

M. Zionvieff says the Bolshevist program will be submitted to the Constituent Assembly for approval, and if the Assembly is willing to work in harmony with it, it will justify the hopes and expectations of the people. On the contrary, should it reject the Bolshevist program, the Assembly would find itself in conflict with the laboring masses and be brushed away.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have decided to send a delegation abroad with a view to calling an international Socialist conference in Switzerland.

The French Government has protested against the seizure of French banks in Petrograd.

Foreign Minister Trotsky has issued an order forbidding banks to pay out money deposited by foreign Embassies. When asked by The Associated Press the object of these instructions M. Trotsky said:

"The old Russian Government has funds deposited to its credit in banks abroad, and until those deposits are placed at the disposal of the Council of National Commissaries the Embassies cannot draw the money they have on deposit in Russian banks."

The American Embassy is among those to whom funds have been refused.

The National City Bank, an American concern, was permitted to open for limited business today.

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GERMANS SUSPEND PEACE PARLEY; RUSSIANS NOW REPORTED PREPARING TO RESUME MILITARY OPERATIONS

SHOCK TO THE TEUTONS

Find the Bolsheviki Have Some Ideas of Their Own About Terms

REVOLT LEADERS A PUZZLE

None of the Rules of the Game Seem to Apply to the Lenine-Trotzky Group.

"ASSEMBLY" IS A FICTION

Called for Jan. 18, But a "Shadow to Blow Away at First Puff of the Wind."

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.—It is reported that the peace conference is to be held not at Stockholm but at Berne, while the Germans say that if the other belligerent powers join in the negotiations the conference will meet at The Hague.

The Bolsheviki have taken measures to isolate the members of the German delegations here from contact with persons and organizations unattached to the Bolshevist Government.

It is difficult to talk sober sense about the peace negotiations. The Germans, having created a Frankenstein for their own purposes, seem to be considerably perplexed by his antics. They are in the position of a mediæval knight pla[illegible] natural powers. They came to Petrograd expecting to reap the harvest sown by their secret agents. Their elaborate organization of espionage and corruption had played its part in the disorganization of Russia.

Russia as a military power collapsed, and the Germans deliberately went through the comedy of opening peace negotiations with a people whom they cynically regarded as their own agents, but now they find those people have wild ideas of their own. The previous co-operation had been double-edged. If the Bolshevist leaders had allowed Germany to use them for its ends they had done so with the fixed determination to use Germany for their own ends, and the Germans are probably bitterly reflecting on the proverb about "supping with a long spoon."

I admit I do not understand the Bolsheviki. I do not mean the ignorant masses, whose motives are simple enough, nor the army subordinates, who include, besides a number of idealists, a motley crowd of the most thorough paced scoundrels, but Lenine and Trotzky remain a mystery. The game they are playing is wild beyond belief. If it is difficult for us Allies it is at least as difficult for the Germans. No hackneyed conception of war and peace and of relations betwen the contending parties apply to this whirlwind that deliberately violates all accepted values. It is useless to think about constitutional law, or international law, or democratic principles, or any other form of jurisprudence in connection with this amazing state of affairs. Conventions, ethics, and etiquette do not count.

It is absurd to talk of Russia having betrayed the Allies, not only because ordinary, intelligent Russians are more devoted to the Allies than ever, but also because the very word betrayal is meaningless here. Russia, having ceased to fight found a new means of self-defense in the most virulent form of anarchy, which is fiercely destructive and causes untold suffering, but which raises for the rest of the world a problem that threatens to overshadow the world war.

The vagaries of the extreme Russian sects are repeated on a colossal scale. It is as though the whole people had decided to follow the example of those old believers who just before the time of Peter the Great defended thir integrity by self-immolation. Why this rage of destruction? Why this senseless cruelty that makes looting peasants, skin landowners' cattle alive, and send them pityfully bellowing down the road?

I shall not dwell on the details of the anarchy, but I should like to point out that it increases tenfold the difficulties of the Germans. They aimed steadily at the disorganization of Russia, but one may imagine they are aghast at the result of their own efforts, and the anarchy is steadily growing worse. With all their violations of law and right, the Germans have certain mental conventions which are not flexible enough for the present Russian situation.

There is no need to lose hope. All who care for Russia and her future must take long views, must be courageous now, and must be fleet of mind. Russia will not fight any more, and the equilibrium of the war is violently shaken by Russian defection, but that does not mean that the war is lost. With clear purpose and steady brain it is still possible to save all the values that are worth saving.

The council of People's Commisaries officially announces that the Con-

Continued on Page Two.

Bernhard Demands Teuton Envoys' Dismissal; Says "We Have Lost The First Rubber."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 6.—George Bernhard, in the Vossische Zeitung, under the heading "False Methods," comments on the situation at Brest-Litovsk, deploring the methods of the Central Powers' delegates.

"What we feared," he says, "has happened. * * * Lost time works against us. Every day helps to make the situation in Russia less secure and more under English influence. We have lost the first rubber against England."

The Stockholm suggestion, he argues, is incidental, although Germany was obliged to refuse, but he declares as do writers in all the others papers that the Chancellor should not have waited until Jan. 4 to inform the public, as the Russian Government sent a sharp refusal to the German terms on Jan. 1, which was published in all the foreign press, and which must have been made to the delegates of the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk before their return to Berlin.

"From this," Bernhard goes on, "it must be assumed that the German communiqué of Dec. 28 regarding the Brest-Litovsk negotiations was incorrect, as it led the people to believe there was only a slight difference of opinion and that Russia was still doubtful."

He observes that the Chancellor appears to have withheld his answer both from the Reichstag leaders and from the Main Committee, with whom he conferred, and that nothing is more significant of the rôle the Reichstag is supposed to play. "Will the Reichstag play this rôle?" he asks.

It would seem almost impossible that von Hertling intended to treat the Reichstag committee thus, he continues, but he points out that the complete failure of the delegates at Brest-Litovsk is vitally more important. He refers sarcastically to the so-called Russian authorities who pretended that Russia was not interested in foreign countries and to the remarkable methods adopted in order to ease Russia's renouncement of these countries.

The writer says these methods have awakened a feeling of distrust of German aims, and that both in Russia and the neutral countries Germany's peace intentions are not considered honorable. Once again Germany's best intentions have been frustrated through over-clever methods. A situation has been created almost as bad as in the Bethmann Hollweg days and worse than in the Mexico affair, and demands the immediate dismissal of the delegates as such, and also their removal from their posts at the Foreign Office. He regrets only that the damage cannot be remedied by such action as England has been making use of the time in order to influence the negotiations.

"If the Central Powers had a peace signature in their pockets," Bernhard says bitterly, "their situation in the west could be completely changed, and they would only want a diplomatic victory."

The writer then argues on the lines of his favorite Mittel Europa scheme, saying it is only possible to find a way of hindering the Anglo-Saxon world dictator by regarding the Russian peace problem not as an isolated question, but as one on which Germany's position in the world depends. He adds:

"Germany confronts the choice of building up a united Central Europe with whom England must deal * * * or of creating a situation in which Germans, just as the whole of Europe, will have their national and economic freedom rationed out by England."

BOLSHEVIKI MAY HELP ALLIES BEST

Impression in Capital That Constituent Assembly Would Be More Amenable to Germans.

ENEMY ENVOYS HUMILIATED

Russian Delegates Confounded and Discomfited Them at Brest-Litovsk Parley.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Dispatch to The London Daily News.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.—I went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to see Radek, who is taking a prominent part in the discussions with the Austro-German delegation. There I found him, a little, light-haired, spectacled goblin or brownie, with incredible intelligence and vivacity. He was very ready to talk. He gave me some amusing sidelights on the trials of the enemy delegation.

He described how Count von Mirbach announced solemnly that he had heard from his Government in the matter of the arrested Socialists and that this had been greatly exaggerated, since as a matter of fact only eight Socialists had been arrested. Radek replied: "That is not what we find in German newspapers." He read from a folded copy of a German newspaper an account of the arrests of the Socialist Community in Cologne and a number of other places.

"The newspapers often lie," said Mirbach.

Radek unfolded the newspaper, showed its title, and said:

"But this is your own Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung."

Radek described with glee the discomfiture of the Germans on finding that the Russians had protocols not only of the Reichstag debate but also of the secret sitting of the Budget Committee. He told me how when the Russians refused to discuss any further business until the matter of the deported Polish laborers had been settled, a German Colonel said: "Then we may as well go."

Radek replied: "Yes, if you wish to tell the German workingmen classes that you broke off the negotiations with the Russian workmen because they insisted on fair dealing with the Polish workmen."

"We have plenty more unpleasant questions for them," said Radek. "We brought two whole boxes from Stockholm full of material on all points—on their colonies, for example, and their treatment of the Herreros."

The discussion next turned on other matters. Radek told me how the Bol-

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York.
Next Mat. Wed. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

PREMIER'S SPEECH CEMENTS BRITISH

Socialist and Labor Leaders Indorse Bold Stroke in Restating War Aims.

CALL FOR BERLIN ANSWER

Blame of Obscuring Peace Terms Put Clearly on Germany, Says Garvin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 7.—The Chronicle, commenting on Lloyd George's speech on war aims, says:

"The terse triple formula with which is concludes is a very admirable substitute for such mere negations as 'no annexations and no indemnities.' It is a formula which may fairly go out to the world as the British Empire's message, having behind it the will of all classes and all sister nations in our great commonwealth."

The Morning Post says: "Let us take a lesson from Russia and let us not be enticed by specious phrases, not even "a league of nations,' to imagine that any form of words can alter the facts of the case or take the place of ships and men. We must clench our teeth, tighten our belts, and go on courageously, breast to breast with our allies. We shall not achieve peace through weakness, but only through strength. We take that to be the meaning of Lloyd George's speech. Until Germany abandons her spoils and makes reparation to France and Belgium there can be no thought of peace, and it is evident that Germany will not abandon these spoils until she is defeated."

The Sunday Times records the great ovation which Lloyd George received when he sat down from an audience which at the outset had perhaps been none too favorably inclined to him.

Albert Thomas, French Socialist leader, was present and followed the speech with the closest attention. He was visibly moved by the eloquent passage in which Lloyd George voiced the determination of the nation to stand by France to the end, and so apparently were the Trades Unionists, to whom the Premier was speaking, for they gave it enthusiastic assent.

J. L. Garvin, in The Observer, says of the speech:

"In its unexpected scope, its immediate gravity, nay, in the choice it presents between the possibility of a settlement and a war protracted and redoubled, that utterance is not merely momentous, it is historic. It is not only an epoch making speech, it is a fateful speech.

"Judgment may be poised on some of its details. That is indeed necessary in regard to a statement so comprehen-

Continued on Page Two.

FOR ALL OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS
Go to Pinehurst, N. C.—Advt.

REICHSTAG BACKS KAISER

Main Committee Members in Party Caucuses Approve His Decision

FEAR ENTENTE INFLUENCE

Say Intrigue and Espionage Would Make Successful Negotiations Impossible.

SOCIALISTS ALONE DISSENT

Vorwaerts Declares Chancellor's Declaration Has Fallen on Nation Like Black Cloud.

Council of Bolshevist Generals Chosen for War Operations

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 6, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The Dagens Nyheter's special frontier representative telegraphs regarding the rupture of peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk that great excitement prevailed at the Smolny Institute after a conference of the Soviet which sat all day Friday and late into the night. It was announced that Commander in Chief Krylenko would be dispatched to headquarters, where a special council of Generals would be appointed to lead possible military operations.

According to the news supplied by Helsingfors papers the Maximalist Government has decided, owing to the hitch in peace negotiations, to adopt resolute measures. Not only were negotiations to be broken off, but the chief military commanders were to be dispatched to the war fronts to prepare for new military operations.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—An official statement issued at Berlin yesterday and forwarded by the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company announced that because of the Russian request to transfer the peace pourparlers from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm the Central Powers had temporarily suspended the negotiations with Russia. The message, which was filed at Zurich on Saturday, said:

"Another Crown Council was held today at Berlin, at which Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff attended. After the meeting the following official statement was issued:

"'In consequence of the request of the Russian Government to transfer the seat of negotiations from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm the Central Powers have temporarily suspended the negotiations with Russia.'"

A belated dispatch from the correspondent of The Associated Press in Berlin, which is dated Friday, shows that there was great political perturbation following the meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag that day. The meeting lasted barely forty-five minutes, a motion for adjournment being supported by all factions except the Independent Socialists.

Immediately on adjournment all the parties entered into caucus sessions, which continued throughout the day and until late at night. The indications pointed, the correspondent says, to an indorsement of the Government's attitude against moving the peace negotiations from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm by the Right, Centre, and Progressive parties, including the Pacifists, the democratic wings of the Nationals, Liberals, and Clericals, and the Scheidemann wing of the Socialists, but the attitude in general of the Socialists was problematical.

The Liberal Tageblatt reflects the general attitude of the press, in declaring that negotiations at Stockholm would be impossible. The newspaper says that British, French, and American diplomats and their numerous agents are buzzing about Stockholm, and would promptly weave a net of intrigue around the conference and that espionage would flourish, making successful negotiations impossible.

A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam, dated today, says the hitch over Brest-Litovsk is considered to endanger the cohesion of the Reichstag majority, but that great efforts are being made to prevent the falling away of the Socialist majority. The despatch refers to the possibility of a new constellation of Reichstag parties.

The Berlin Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, refers to the declaration by the Chancellor on the endangering of the peace negotiations as having fallen on the spirit of the nation like a black cloud. The newspaper says the situation is extraordinarily serious.

Maximilian Harden, in Die Zukunft,

35-Mile Blizzard Raging in Chicago and Is Headed to the Northeast

CHICAGO, Jan. 6. — Falling snow, driven by a thirty-five-mile wind over the entire Central West today, has very seriously impeded traffic of all sorts. Railway transportation officials reported tonight that trains operating between Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City were "100 per cent. delayed," with danger of total tieups becoming more imminent every hour.

In Chicago, where the snowstorm was declared by the Weather Bureau to be the worst that had visited this city for many years, street car traffic virtually was abandoned by the surface lines, though the elevated trains were able to operate on irregular schedules. Snow began falling at 10 o'clock Saturday night, and by nightfall today the wind had blown it into many drifts piled seven feet and more high in all thoroughfares.

Automobile traffic was absolutely blocked in all parts of the city except the business district known as "The Loop," and it was feared by city officials that great difficulty would be met tomorrow in efforts to distribute fuel and provisions throughout the city.

The storm began Friday in the Southwest and moved rapidly northeastward, spreading as it advanced until today, when the furthest east it had reached seemed to be Indiana, which reported increasing cold, with wind-driven sleet sweeping over the State.

Weather Bureau officials held out little hope of an early abatement of the storm, declaring that reports from the forecast area indicated the snow and wind would continue tomorrow, with a possible slackening of wind velocity, but increased coldness.

Temperatures so far have remained just a little below seasonable during the storm.

VENUS PENCILS.
No work VENUS PENCILS cannot do.—Advt.

urges that the Reichstag, which is Germany's only popular organization, should be assembled immediately, or otherwise chances of peace with Russia will be lost.

"The Reichstag," he says, "must shoulder its responsibility and tell the world what Germany wants, not what this General or that Minister wants. Not otherwise can the world be convinced that Germany's peace aims are sincere. If the Reichstag misses this supreme chance the war must continue, and no mortal being can foresee for how long or what the end will be."

A dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the Fremden-Blatt of Vienna as saying that the Entente Allies, having failed to take advantage of the period of ten days of grace, have by their silence rejected the program of peace without annexations and indemnities, and the Central Powers no longer are bound to the principles they set up for a general peace. The Entente Powers alone, it says, now must bear the responsibility for the continuance of the war.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—An official Berlin dispatch says that a report published in several papers that General von Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General, had tendered his resignation is not in accordance with the facts.

PERSIA STARTS PARLEY.

Wants Both Russians and Turks to Evacuate Country.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4, (Associated Press.)—The Persian Chargé d'Affaires today advised Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, that the Persian Government had instructed him to open immediate negotiations with the authorities of the Smolny Institute, the headquarters of the Bolsheviki, for the evacuation of Persia by the Russians.

The Persian note said instructions had also been sent to the Persian Legation at Constantinople for the commencement of negotiations for the evacuation of Persia by the Turks.

GIBBONS ASSERTS TRUST IN WILSON

Cardinal Hopes President Will Assure Permanent Peace—Holds Annual Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—In the presence of a throng, Cardinal Gibbons preached in the Cathedral here this morning. After the mass he held his annual New Year reception in his home, and leading men and women of the city called to exchange with him the compliments of the season. Many uniformed men were among the callers.

The Cardinal preached on "The Perpetuity of the Christian Republic," and said that the people of the country had an abiding faith in President Wilson and his conduct of the war.

"We do not know when this disastrous war will come to an end," he said. "But of one fact I am certain, that the congregation before me, as well as the country at large, has an abiding faith in the wisdom and judgment of the President of the United States. Let us earnestly pray the Father of Lights that He would mold and shape and temper the minds and hearts of the Chief Magistrate and his associates in the prosecution of the war so as to lead us to an early, a permanent, and an honorable peace.

"God grant that our beloved country may soon emerge from this disastrous war endowed with renewed life and vigor; that she may inaugurate a new era of lasting peace, and that 'esto perpetua' may be emblazoned on her escutcheon. And then may we behold the sturdy emigrants coming to our hospitable shores from the various nations of Europe, being assimilated to the native population, becoming bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, contributing by their industry to the material prosperity of the republic."

Cardinal Gibbons also commented upon the capture of Jerusalem by the British, saying:

"It must certainly be a source of gratification to the Christian world, as well as to the children of Israel, that the Holy Land has once again been wrested from the yoke of the Saracen and placed in the hands of Christian Princes."

BOLSHEVIKI MAY HELP ALLIES BEST

Continued from Page One.

sheviki are definitely strengthening the front, intending to send home all who do not wish to fight, and so produce an army that will fight for an ideal. All unemployed workmen are to be trained for the revolutionary army. All persons owning or renting rooms or flats above 200 rubles monthly are to be called upon for boots for the soldiers of the revolution.

I asked what, in case of actual war, would be their attitude toward help from the Allies. Radek replied:

"We do not want their help. Our strength lies in our significance, and if we accepted help from the imperialistic Governments our significance would be destroyed. The weaker we are the stronger we are. They can drive us back, but what good will it do them? The country behind the front is stripped bare already. There is not food for a horse there. They will not want so many million starving people on their hands. What can the Germans do? We stand for a democratic peace. So do the German working classes.

"If the German Government attacks they will be doing so obviously not in self-defense. They will show themselves in their true light to their own people."

I said: "You seem very sure of the position in Germany."

He replied: "I have spent many years there and I know."

An article in an official paper includes a German secret document of May 20, 1915, setting out the conquests which Germany then considered desirable. Referring to General Hoffmann's suggestion at Brest-Litovsk that the Germans could not evacuate conquered territory in Russia during the war because of munition factories established there, the writer of the article say:

"The Russian proletariat and Russian revolutionary army will not suffer German Imperialists to laugh at the principle of self-definition of nationalities and to retain occupied parts of Russia solely in order to prepare as many shells as possible with which to slaughter the French, English, and Italian proletariats. Revolutionary Russia will never sign a peace document which denies the principle of self-definition."

The writer further says that one result of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations is that it is now clear what are the annexationist plans of the Central Empires. The Bolsheviki are definitely prepared to hold their position, and if they are thrown out it will be by parties less definitely committed to their principles, and therefore readier to make separate peace.

I have talked with members of other parties, who invariably emphasize the fact that the Bolshevist theories make peace impossible. On being asked what they would do they reply:

"Bring pressure to bear on the Allies with a view to a general peace."

On being asked what if the Allies decline to be pressed, they invariably make the statement that Russia is not in a condition to carry on the war.

I fear that if the Constituent Assembly meets on the day appointed, Jan. 18, it will ease the task of the Germans.

JUGO-SLAVS ASK WHERE THEY COME IN

Professor Pupin Voices Their Disappointment Over Lloyd George's War Aim Speech.

TO REVOLT AFTER THE WAR

Nationalities Oppressed by Bankrupt Austria Plan Their Own Fight for Freedom.

Premier Lloyd George's statement that the attainment of genuine self-government for those nationalities of Austria-Hungary which desired it was one of the allied war aims, while expressly declaring that there was no intention of breaking up the Austrian Empire, has caused some discouragement to the Jugoslavs and Czecho-Slovaks who have been in constant dissatisfaction with the Hapsburg rule. The fact that the redintegration of Rumanian and Italian populations held in subjection in Austria-Hungary with their independent fellow nationals is provided for, while similar action was not taken with regard to the Southern Slavs, who want union with Serbia, was the source of much regret, and New York authorities on Slavic aspirations were agreed that this merely meant that the struggle of the Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes, for independence would have to go on after the war was over.

"When the war ends," said Professor Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, Honorary Consul General of Serbia in the United States, "the Austrian revolution will begin. Mr. Lloyd George's statement does not make it clear that the Allies will insist on the reunion of the Jugoslavs with Serbia, and seems to leave them to fight out their own destinies. From President Wilson's statement, followed by that of Mr. Lloyd George, it appears that since neither England nor the United States desires the breaking up of Austria-Hungary, they will not force her to give up the Jugoslav provinces; but apparently they set up the principles of self-determination and then leave the Jugoslavs to fight it out. Automony inside the Austrian Empire will certainly not be satisfactory to the Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes; the only thing that will satisfy them is reunion with Serbia.

"Now when the war is over, and the Austrian armies, composed of subject nationalities as well as of Magyars and Germans, return home, they will find the empire bankrupt and the taxes unendurably high. It is impossible for Austria to meet her obligations now, and when the troops come home and find this general statement realized in the concrete fact of unendurable taxation, the spirit of rebellion will blaze up much more fiercely than it is likely to do while the war lasts. Germany will be unable to help Austria financially; England, France, and America will not do it; in bankruptcy the empire will not be able to resist the centrifugal force of her nationalities, which will have the best chance in the world for independence. And I think this is what Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have in mind.

"I don't think there is much chance that Germany would be able to help the Hapsburgs in repressing a revolt after the war is over, for the German people will be sick and tired of Austria by that time, and will certainly not go to war again to help the Austrians and Magyars keep the Slavs in their empire."

POLES HERE ARE JUBILANT.

Lloyd George's Declaration for Independent Poland Heartens Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The declaration in favor of the establishment of an independent Poland, made by Lloyd George in his speech of yesterday, has struck a responsive note in the hearts of Poles in the United States.

Evidence of this satisfaction was given by Polish leaders in Washington tonight, when a statement was issued from the National Polish Bureau, indorsing the assurances given by the British Premier without the least reservation, and characterizing it as a direct answer to the Berlin Government and its propagandists. The statement, to which wide circulation is being given among American Poles through the medium of the Polish Associated Press, reads as follows:

"Premier Lloyd George, in his declaration that the establishment of an independent Poland is 'an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe,' has performed a most valuable war service. His declaration will have an effect among the Poles in Europe far beyond American belief. It is a direct answer to the German propaganda, which for some time has been preached in the occupied portions of Poland and in Galicia and in Posen, that the Allies were indifferent to Polish national aspirations.

"That the Central Powers will use every possible effort to distort or discount this declaration can be predicted. For that reason earnest efforts should be made, as has been suggested by Andrew Cheradame, the French publicist, to spread the declaration among the Poles and the Slav people in general. It is a magnificent corollary to President Wilson's declaration made on Jan. 22, 1917, in favor of an independent Poland. It will also quicken the spirit of the Polish emigration in America, which is now bearing so large a part in American military undertakings, and in industrial activities of the country in connection with the war.

"The Polish emigration in America also notes with satisfaction that the Premier, speaking for the British Government, has given an official sanction to the contention they have been making from the first, that in asking for an independent Poland they were not seeking to commit this country or the Allies to any mere selfish aim, but were actuated by the knowledge that the recognition of Poland as a political entity was necessary for the development of the real world peace desired by all. It has not been always plain that this contention was appreciated, even by many holding a friendly attitude toward Polish aspirations. The official recognition of the soundness of the argument and the sincerity of the Polish movement in general is for that reason a matter of very great importance and satisfaction."

BRITISH AIMS PLEASE TAFT.

Calls Lloyd George's Expose Luminous and Admirable Effort.

Interviewed yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where he made an address on "The Great War" before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, former President William H. Taft expressed full approval of the British war aims, or peace terms, as stated by Premier Lloyd George in his speech on Saturday.

"It is a luminous and admirable effort to set the real facts of this war before the British public," said Mr. Taft. "In it Lloyd George makes it plain what the terms of peace must be and what they must not be. The attitude taken by him is the attitude of all the Allies.

"Particularly interesting and commendable as well, is his reference to the return to France of Alsace-Lorraine. This province, after forty years of domination by Germany, is ready again to become part of the French Republic—excellent proof that its people are dissatisfied.

"Lloyd George does well, in my opinion, to emphasize his statement that the Allies are not fighting to dismember Germany. Our aim, he ably points out, is not to destroy her great position in the world, but to turn her aside from schemes of military domination."

In his address at the Academy of Music Mr. Taft declared that there could be no inconclusive peace with Germany, and that if we failed of our chief objective, to awaken the German people to a realization that they are not destined to rule the world, our efforts would have been in vain.

Mr. Taft called upon all Americans to do their utmost to uphold the hands of the President and the Government until victory had been gained. While it was a right of the people to impress upon the minds of those responsible for the conduct of this nation in the war that their actions are being closely watched by the public, any criticism of the Government at this time would be out of place and indelicate.

Mr. Taft added that, while most of the large number of German-Americans were loyal to the United States, occasionally one was heard of who allowed his sympathies for the fatherland to lead him astray.

"When we capture a man who tampers with our munitions or who sets fire to our buildings," he concluded, "there is but one course for us to pursue—hang him."

COMMISSIONER HOWE'S VIEW.

Outlines Plan He Thinks Would Do Away With War.

Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, said:

"I am particularly impressed with Lloyd George's statement as to the necessity for autonomy in the smaller nations, restoration for Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, and freedom for Poland, Rumania, Serbia, and other smaller States. The Italians should have a united Government under Italian rule. That self-determination should be granted to the Armenians, Syrians, Anatolians, and the people of Palestine, who are of Christian nationalities under Turkish rule, is in accord with President Wilson's declaration.

"If the principles suggested by Lloyd George for autonomy for European States and those of Asia Minor were applied to other subject peoples, and closed doors and preferential tariffs were ended, the struggle for exclusive possessions and economic privileges would be over and each country would be put on its metal. With this kind of economic and trade freedom the States within the Mediterranean could be disarmed, while the chief motives for armaments on the part of the great powers would be over. If with these concessions to political autonomy and equality Germany would give a popular guarantee of treaty observances, the principles laid down by President Wilson would be substantially met.

"It would be a new kind of peace, a peace that recognized the rights of small States as well as great, and that freed the world from the military struggle to secure and protect strategic water and land routes on which the life of modern industrial States depends."

CRITICISED BY HILLQUIT.

British Aims Still Far Short of Russian Democratic Formula.

Morris Hillquit, late Socialist candidate for Mayor, commented yesterday as follows on Lloyd George's speech:

"The great historical significance of the speech of Lloyd George is that it represents the first attempt on the part of the British Government to state its war aims in concrete terms. The speech is encouraging to all friends of a speedy, general and democratic peace in the outline and general principles, namely, the disavowal of any intention to break up Germany or Austria-Hungary, the rejection of punitive indemnities, the restoration of Belgium, the independence of Poland, the political autonomy of small nations and, above all, the creation of an international organization for the preservation of world peace and the limitation of armaments.

"The speech is disappointing in its statement of concrete war aims which often contradict these general principles. The veiled phrases of satisfying the legitimate claims of Italy to unredeemed Austrian provinces and similar expressions, smack of annexationist designs, and the demand that the political status of colonies be determined by the inhabitants and that the colonies be freed from exploitation of European capitalists and Governments, applies only to German colonies and not to British and French.

"The speech marked a decided and promising advance in the British foreign policy, but falls yet far short of the democratic peace formula of Russia and even of the war statement of President Wilson. It demonstrates above all the necessity of a joint and harmonious statement of war aims of all the allied countries, and would, upon adoption of such declaration, mean the direct participation by the Allies in the peace parleys now in progress at Brest-Litovsk."

Oswald Garrison Villard, President of the Evening Post Company, called the speech a great step forward, "even though," he added, "Mr. Lloyd George's particulars are not in every case as clear as they ought to be. I am one of those who have felt for a long time that such a restatement in detail was absolutely essential as a matter of allied strategy, not only because I felt that the Allies were in danger of being outmanoeuvred, but because I have believed that the Germans are so near the end of their resources that they must accept what Mr. Lloyd George calls 'any sane, reasoned terms.'

"Though there must be, of course, more talking back and forth, I cannot but believe that the Lloyd George terms, even though they differ at some points from Mr. Wilson's, have brought much nearer the hour of peace for which the world waits. At any rate, it is now up to Germany. She knows what she can get. With the united moral sentiment of the world against her, she must take these terms or face disaster at home."

KAISER'S BLUFF CALLED.

Frederic R. Coudert Says Peace Is Now Up to German People.

Commenting on the statement by Lloyd George of the war aims of Great Britain, Frederic R. Coudert, the international lawyer, said yesterday:

"The recent German peace manoeuvres appeared to have a double objective: first, to conciliate a long-suffering German population by continuing the delusion that the war was one for national existence, and, in the second place, to confuse and divide public opinion in France, England, and the United States by seemingly adopting the Russian formula, 'No annexations, no indemnities,' and thus placing upon those countries the odium of carrying on a war of conquest. The play was a skillful one, but will, I think, strongly react upon its authors. The democratic, fearless diplomacy of Lloyd George has called the bluff, and the endeavor of the militarist diplomats of Berlin to square themselves with a hungry and war-weary people has failed.

"The delusion that Germany and Austria are struggling for existence is met by the square assertion that the Allies have no intent to dismember either empire. The statement clearly evinces the solidarity of aim of Great Britain, France, and the United States in desiring by removing flagrant injustices to allow world politics to be put upon a basis where international law and settled morality will be the determinative factors, rather than a policy of blood and iron, sustained by the mailed fist.

"If the people of Germany really desire honest peace, and I am inclined to think it quite possible they do, the road is made clear by the statements of the President and the British Premier. The probable diplomatic bluff of their rulers instead of deluding them has perhaps been made a means of enlightening them as to the true situation. If, however, they are unwilling to be so enlightened, then at least public opinion in America, England, France, and Russia can once and for all understand that German peace professions are, in fact, mere war moves; frightfulness in another form and under a fair name. I think that the English Premier has rendered a great and signal service by his bold, clear statement of the allied aims."

SPARGO APPROVES SPEECH.

John Spargo, who spoke last night at the Brownsville Lyceum before the Brooklyn Civic Party on the reasons why he left the Socialist Party, was asked later for his opinion on Lloyd George's speech and said:

"In a characteristically courageous way, Lloyd George has met the demand for the restatement of the allied aims. This will not stop our pacifists from demanding that the aims be restated. If they were restated twice a week, this demand would not cease.

"On the whole, Lloyd George's statement was one to inspire confidence. It is quite clear that the war, so far as the Allies are concerned, is not to become a war for imperialism. It is a war for world freedom. As a Socialist, I am glad that the pledge to redeem Alsace-Lorraine is final and definite."

PREMIER'S SPEECH CEMENTS BRITISH

Continued from Page One.

eral approval than most of his former utterances.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor Member of Parliament, addressing a meeting of Laborites at Glasgow today, contrasted the tone of the Premier's Saturday speech with his former speeches, and said that the latest speech was far more reasonable and calm. It was the speech of a man, he said, who felt his tremendous responsibility and who saw clearly above and behind the battlefield all the problems which would have to be settled afterward.

How much better it would have been, said Mr. Macdonald, if no other than that kind of a speech had been delivered since August, 1914?

The leader of the British Socialists, Henry M. Hyndman, in an interview described the Premier's speech as a general statement of Great Britain's intentions, "satisfactory and such as an overwhelming majority of Englishmen would support."

Mr. Hyndman spoke of the "contradiction" between President Wilson's statement of no peace with the Hohenzollerns and Mr. Lloyd George's repudiation of an intention to change the present government of Germany. He complained of lack of definiteness in details concerning especially the settlement of territorial questions in Eastern Europe. To leave Turkey in control of the most important portion of its empire, he said, was only justifiable by an immediate peace with Turkey, giving the Allies the right to send warships into the Black Sea.

The Weekly Despatch says the speech is a "courageous call for unity in the nation in the face of the trials and dangers that lie ahead, and is the best answer to the claimant, if unimportant, minority which has been endeavoring to drive a wedge between the Government and the Labor Party on the false plea that there are unbridgeable integral difficulties in the respective conceptions of the war aims for which we are fighting."

The News of the World says the speech outlines the British war aims "with a degree of precision which leaves no loophole for misunderstanding," and adds:

"These are the aims for which we entered the war. For them we have bled unflinchingly more than three years, and for them, as the Premier well said, we are prepared to face even heavier sacrifices than any we yet have endured."

The National News says:

"If there was ever any doubt about the things for which the manhood of our empire has been gloriously making a great sacrifice such can no longer exist."

The paper adds that the importance of the speech was greatly increased by the fact that it was delivered to the representatives of labor. It concludes:

"That the Premier should have selected this democratic channel for his historic pronouncement is surely significant of his belief that the organized movement of democracy is the power which shall rule the world in the coming golden time."

The People asserts that Lloyd George has done inestimable service to the nation and the Entente Allies in stating frankly and without reservation, Great Britain's war aims, and continues:

"It will no longer be possible for our present enemies to profess honest doubt as to what we are fighting for, or to delude any intelligent German with the fable that our aim is the destruction or the disruption of the German State or its people."

PARIS LAUDS LLOYD GEORGE.

Trade Warning to Germany Is Emphasized by the Temps.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Paris newspapers attribute capital importance to the speech of Premier Lloyd George.

La Liberté likens it to a strong breeze that is "going to dissipate all the clouds which Germany and its agents and accomplices have thrown around the war aims of the Allies."

The Intransigeant calls it a "diplomatic act of great importance."

The Temps, after saying that it was to the German people Mr. Lloyd George spoke when he recalled that the prolongation of the war intensified the scarcity of raw materials and that producers would be obliged to reserve them first for their own needs and then for the needs of friendly nations, adds:

"When listening to the solemn words that have just been sounded in London the diplomats and publicists over the Rhine perhaps are going to sneer. But there is a tragic reality they cannot indefinitely conceal from their fellow citizens—that is, if Germany remains as she appears to the world today, perpetually thirsting for domination and perpetually convicted of bad faith, she will remain isolated after the war as she has been blockaded during the war. May the Germans reflect on that perspective."

Pope Condemns Air Raids As Violating "Rights of Man"

ROME, Jan. 5.—In thanking the Romah aristocracy today for its Christmas and New Year's greetings, Pope Benedict expressed his appreciation that the nobility had indorsed "our words with which we recently invited the peoples of the earth to return to God with the view of hastening the end of the frightful misfortune which has afflicted the world for more than three years."

The Pontiff said that the road by which to return to God was that of justice and love. He expressed satisfaction that the nobility had joined with the Holy See in condemning the recent air raids, which were against the rights of man. The Pope raised his voice against the form of warfare which is used against undefended cities without bringing military results and which causes victims among noncombatants, besides damaging churches and art treasures, thus increasing national hatreds.

MAJOR MURPHY SEES HIS DUTY IN ARMY

Says Major Perkins Can Replace Him Without Detriment to the Red Cross.

CHILD HYGIENE FOR FRANCE

Traveling Exhibit Opens Its Campaign—American Workers Have Official Co-operation.

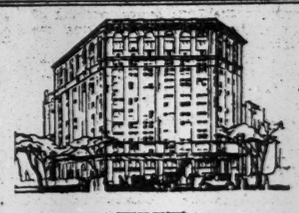
PARIS, Jan. 6.—Major Grayson Murphy, of New York, whose resignation as head of the American Red Cross mission to Europe was announced last night, soon to start for America to be transferred from the Red Cross to other service at his own request, and in consequence of an understanding which he had with Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, when he came to France to organize the Red Cross work.

"I am giving up my relations with the Red Cross," said Major Murphy today, "with a great deal of reluctance, but, as it happens, I am a graduate of West Point and, as I can be replaced in Red Cross work by Major James H. Perkins (Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, who is now in France with the commission) without any detriment whatever to the organization, I feel it to be my duty to go directly into the military service for which I was trained by the Government. I am going to the United States for a week, as Major Perkins cannot leave France at present, to discuss certain important matters of policy with Mr. Davison."

Major Murphy has just returned from Italy, where he directed the comprehensive measures of relief by means of which the Red Cross aided upward of 100,000 refugees from the invaded districts. The Red Cross in Italy, as in France, will, as part of its program, devote its work this Winter to relieving the civil population by the distribution of fuel, food, clothes, and medical service supplies.

Both the Italian and French Governments are giving every facility to the Red Cross because they recognize that American support in this way simplifies the military problems. Every aid to the civil population relieves the military administration of so much work. In addition to the civilian program, the Red Cross is carrying on an extensive program of military relief in Italy, France, and Belgium, and it is also conducting important operations in Great Britain.

CHARTRES, France, Jan. 6.—The traveling child hygiene exhibit of the American Red Cross opened in the municipal theatre here today a country-wide campaign of education. The Mayor and Prefect of the town welcomed the Red Cross workers and promised their hearty co-operation.



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BOLSHEVIKI'S STAND SHOCKS THE TEUTONS

Continued from Page One.

stituent Assembly is to meet on Jan. 18, if there is a quorum of 400. Does this mean that the Bolsheviki are becoming constitutional? Hardly. In the first place, the proviso about a quorum is capable of restrictive interpretation. Several members of the Constituent Assembly are under arrest and orders have been issued for the arrest of several more.

Nothing is said as to the removal of the ban on these, and the possibility remains that the process of attrition by arrest may extend still further. Secondly, it is possible that only those members will be counted in a quorum who register in the books of the Bolsheviki commissary and so tacitly recognize the Bolshevist Government. Thirdly, the precaution is taken to summon three days after the opening of the Constituent Assembly a congress of Soviets which will act as a kind of police over the Assembly and prevent it from raising the standard of revolt against the People's Commissaries.

Finally, there are the frank declarations of the Bolshevist organs and Bolshevist leaders, which leave no room for doubt that, as Zinovieff said at yesterday's meeting of the Soviet Executive, "If the Constituent Assembly accepts the program of the second Soviet Congress and recognises the power of the Soviets it will go the right way and will not break with the people, but if the Assembly proves to be a stone on the path of the development of the social revolution we shall remove this stone from our path."

The Pryda says today: "The enemies of the people want to wrench power from the Soviets, the class organizations of workers. The Left labor section of the Constituent Assembly and Congress of Soviets are the representatives of the real people, and to them and them alone must all power belong."

It is quite simple. The Constituent Assembly, when it does meet, will be a fiction and shadow to be blown away at the first puff of the wind.

BIG GUNS ROARING ON ITALIAN FRONT

Both Sides Also Display Great Activity in Aerial Scouting Operations.

SNOWFALL STILL DELAYED

Italian Weather Experts Look for No Considerable Storm Before February.

HAIG WINS NEAR CAMBRAI

Retakes a Trench Lost Saturday—Germans Make Many Raids; Report Captures of French.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Austro-German and Italian big guns maintained a vigorous fire along the entire Italian front yesterday, says today's War Office announcement, and there was great aerial activity. The text of the statement reads:

Along the whole front there was a harassing fire by the artillery of both sides and intense activity of our and enemy aircraft in reconnoissance.

Enemy patrol attempts between the Brenta and Piave Rivers were easily repulsed.

On the Lower Piave, between Fossalta and the sea, there was a lively fire by guns of small calibre and also bursts of machine-gun and rifle fire at intervals.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 5, (delayed.) (Associated Press.)—Padua escaped another air raid last night largely through the daring of Italian aviators who went into the air an hour before moon rise and formed an aerial cordon around the city, meeting enemy machines as they advanced. The enemy aviators, seeing the heavy concentration, diverted their course, going to Mestre, Bassano and Castelfranco, where they caused some casualties and considerable loss at the last place. British aviators are doing especially good work. Their latest exploit was the destruction of an enemy balloon at Susegana and the bringing down of an enemy airplane by gunfire.

The artillery action along the mountain and Piave fronts is intermittent and no longer shows the intensity of a big offensive. Along the Upper Piave enemy batteries have been virtually silent for a week, indicating either a shortage of ammunition or a possible movement of forces westward to other fronts.

Weather conditions continue abnormally good, with clear days and nights. The temperature usually is above freezing and there is almost no snow. Weather experts believe the season now is so far advanced that heavy snows are unlikely until the regular Alpine snowfalls beginning in February.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Reporting military operations on the Italian front, the German War Office statement today says:

On both sides of the River Brenta, in the Tomba region, and at Monte Montella there were artillery duels at times.

BRITISH RECAPTURE TRENCH NEAR CAMBRAI

Germans' Temporary Success East of Bullecourt Cost Them Many Lives.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—British troops last night attacked and recaptured from the Germans a trench section which the enemy had occupied earlier in the day to the east of Bullecourt, on the Arras-Cambrai front, the War Office announced this afternoon.

The text of the statement reads:

Yesterday evening our troops successfully attacked and recaptured the sap which the enemy had occupied during the morning east of Bullecourt.

Except for some hostile patrol activity in the Lens sector, nothing of special interest occurred during the night.

The official statement issued tonight merely says that there is nothing special to report.

Big Guns Continually Booming.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Jan. 6, (Associated Press.)—Freezing temperatures continue to hold the British front in an icy grip. Many of the roads are impassable to motor cars owing to snowdrifts, and the fighting is necessarily desultory because of the weather conditions. The Germans, however, are exceedingly active, carrying out raids on various parts of the line.

Their exploit yesterday morning east of Bullecourt, in which they captured an advanced British post, resulted in a heavy loss of life to the attacking troops. Late yesterday afternoon the British organized a counterthrust and recaptured the position.

There has been considerable activity in the air, and also continual wrangling between the big guns as a reminder that the war has not been finished. Aside from this, however, comparative quiet prevails.

The Germans are industriously conducting changes in their back areas, which lends support to the general impression that they intend to attempt offensive operations unless peace is concluded soon.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Reporting military operations on the French battlefront last night, the War Office statement issued this afternoon says:

There was intermittent cannonading on various sections of the front. German raids on French advanced posts north of the Chemin des Dames were without success. Elsewhere the night was calm.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

There has been moderate artillery activity in the region of Corbeny and in Upper Alsace, and more spirited firing on the right bank of the Meuse.

The Belgian communication issued today says:

In the course of the days of the 5th and 6th moderate artillery activity was reported in the region of Ramscapelle, Dixmude, and Merckem.

Reports 15 Entente Airplanes Lost.

BERLIN, Jan. 6, (via London.)—German troops yesterday penetrated the French lines near Juvincourt, on the Aisne front, and northeast of Avocourt and west of Bésonvaux, on the Verdun front, and captured numerous prisoners and some machine guns, the German War Office announced this afternoon. In Ailly Wood, in the St. Mihiel salient, the French made two attempts to penetrate the German trenches, without success. In Champagne, French attacks were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

Fifteen Entente airplanes and four captive balloons were shot down on Friday and Saturday by the Germans as the result of aerial fights and anti-aircraft fire.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

The firing activity generally was slight. It increased temporarily at several points on the front in connection with reconnoitring engagements.

French attacks in Champagne were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. Near Juvincourt and northeast of Avocourt, operations effected by our troops after artillery preparation and surprise penetration into the enemy lines west of Bézonvaux led to the capture of numerous prisoners and some machine guns. In Ailly Wood the French twice sought vainly to penetrate our trenches.

On Friday and Saturday, as the result of aerial encounters and by fire from the ground, fifteen enemy airplanes and four captive balloons were shot down.

The report from General Headquarters this evening says:

There was increased fighting activity in Flanders, on the front south of the Scarpe and on the western bank of the Moselle.

DAY OF PRAYER IN ENGLAND.

King's Proclamation Widely Observed—All Saloons Closed.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—King George's proclamation fixing today for prayers throughout the British Empire for what has been accomplished in the war by British arms and an invocation for the successful and speedy termination of the war was observed in the places of worship of every denomination. The Lord Mayor of London and Sheriffs attended St. Paul's Cathedral in state. Soldiers and sailors on leave, some of them Americans, filled the churches.

The Bishop of London, speaking at St. Paul's Cathedral, said:

"If there is one thing absolutely certain today it is that the nation was right in August, 1914, in leaving the peaceful security of the home and plunging into the welter of blood which we call the great war. We have had sorrow and we have had tears, but the sorrow was a noble sorrow and the tears were the tears of pride as well as those of grief."

After paying tribute to the valor and unselfish service of British men and women, the Bishop said:

"Let us thank God today for the coming into the war of the great power in the West."

One of the features of the occasion was the closing today of all saloons for the first time since the war began.

LORD READING TO BE AMBASSADOR HERE

Continued from Page One.

taining British traditions, will readily adjust himself to his new environment.

A British Estimate of Reading.

I am indebted to Robert Donald, editor of The Daily Chronicle, for information drawn from long intimate association with Lord Reading and the estimate herewith cabled is his.

"Few living Englishmen have had a more romantic or successful career than Rufus Isaacs, Earl Reading. After trying various callings he became a stock-broker when barely 21. He left the money market for the bar and rose to the first position as a practicing barrister. He then entered politics in the Liberal Administration of 1910 and, although he did not shine as a parliamentary debater, he was a great success in office as an administrator. He scon became Attorney General and then Lord Chief Justice, head of the English legal world.

"Since the war he has given more service to the Government as an adviser on finance and as a diplomatist than to the bench. When war burst upon Great Britain we had as Minister of Finance Lloyd George, who knew little about finance. Lord Reading, who had always been his personal friend, became his adviser. He helped save the financial situation, and it was on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that Lord Reading paid his first visit to America on the War Mission. He then showed great gifts for diplomacy. In a world crisis like the present Lord Reading's knowledge of countries and peoples, his grasp of business affairs, his acute mind, clear judgment, unfailing tact and sound common sense equip him well to discharge diplomatic duties of the highest importance and to undertake great responsibilities on behalf of his country.

A Radical, Though a Peer.

"Americans must not think that because he has gone through the hierarchy of British titledom he is aristocratic in attitude or conservative in opinions. These things have come to him, but have not been sought. One of the absurd political conventions in England is that any lawyer accepting legal office in the Government must wear knighthood, just as when a judge becomes head of the law as Lord Chief Justice he becomes a lord. Rufus Isaacs has had two steps up recently in recognition of the war service he has rendered, but his friends still call him Rufus. He remains a Radical. His political views before the war were in harmony with those of Lloyd George. If his parliamentary gifts had been equal to his diplomatic and administrative capacity he might have been Chancellor of the Exchequer today.

"It is already known that Lord Reading is personally acceptable to President Wilson, and the two have many views in common.

"The more one knows Lord Reading the more one will appreciate his great qualities of head and heart. Great Britain is fortunate at this grave crisis in its history to have a commanding personality at what is now the most important political and diplomatic centre in the world, to watch over its interests and interpret its sentiments; and, incidentally, it may be said that Washington is the only embassy Lord Reading would think of resigning the Chief Justiceship to accept.

"Born in 1860, Lord Reading carries his years lightly. His keen, oval face, lustrous black eyes, raven hair with scarcely a single streak of gray, and his easy, alert carriage suggest a man in the very prime of life. Lord Reading is abstemious in habit and takes regular exercise. To this, and to a constitution naturally strong and wiry, is due his sense of poise, mental freshness, and physical vigor at 57.

Once Served Before the Mast.

"He has had a romantic career. The son of a London merchant, he had excellent opportunities of education, of which as a youth he made very indifferent use. One of his schoolfellows tells that he was a lively and irresponsible boy who chafed under discipline, and loved play and boyish pranks better than his books. Thirst for adventure took him to sea, and he served for some time on merchant vessels trading in far-off oceans. After this experience before the mast he resumed the broken thread of his educational career, entered London University School, and completed his education by residence in Brussels and Hanover.

"He began his business life as a broker on the London Stock Exchange. Forsaking commerce for the law, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1887. He made his reputation as a barrister in a surprisingly short space of time. His knowledge of commercial questions, his keenness of mind, and quickness of perception, his mellifluous voice and easy, slow words, his amiability and unfailing courtesy combined to bring him almost at a stride into the front rank of great lawyers. As an advocate he was the very pink of courtesy. He never stormed at a witness, never bullied in cross-examination, and very rarely gave way to emotion. His methods were the reverse of those of Sergeant Buzfuz. But his cool brain, suave tongue, and silken manner were far more formidable to a hostile witness and much more persuasive to a jury than the rough and blustering methods of some advocates.

Rapid Rise at the Bar.

"He had not been ten years at the bar when his name was a household word in England. Solicitors competed eagerly for his services. No cause célèbre was complete without Rufus Isaacs as one of counsel. His income ran into five figures. His brilliant success was achieved without incurring that enmity which is sometimes the penalty of rapid rise to eminence. His generosity of spirit disarmed hostility, and no great advocate has ever been more popular with the junior bar. At the height of his career at the bar he scorned delights, and lived laborious days. He often rose at daybreak, and, fortified only by a cup of coffee, began work in his library by going over his papers. After breakfast he would proceed to his chambers for consultations, and then to the Law Courts, where he would be incessantly occupied all day but for a short interruption for luncheon.

"When he became a Member of Parliament—he was elected for Reading as a Liberal in 1904—the day's labors would end by attendance at the House of Commons. He was earning a large income when he left the bar and entered politics.

"In 1910 he was appointed Solicitor General. A few months later he became Attorney General and as such was head of the English bar. In 1912 he was paid a great compliment by being made a member of the British Cabinet—the first Attorney General to receive that high honor.

Not a Success in Parliament.

"Like many eminent lawyers, Sir Rufus Isaacs was not a success as a Parliamentarian. The forensic method is a very different thing from the Parliamentary manner. He entered the House of Commons too late to master its technicalities or assimilate its spirit. No man was more popular in the House, and yet his best friends were compelled to admit that as a debater he lacked richness and power. Rufus Isaacs in Parliament and Rufus Isaacs in court was as moonlight is to sunlight, as water to wine. The explanation, to some extent, was that when he reached the House of Commons after an exhausting day in court he was a jaded man. An exacting master, the House will not tolerate devotion at another shrine.

"In 1913 Sir Rufus was appointed Lord Chief Justice. In this great position as head of the English judiciary he has won golden opinions."

DUMPED COAL IN PARLOR.

Magistrate Obeyed Woman Who Wanted Fuel Carried to Second Floor

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 6.—Police Judge Francis A. Nott of East Orange is spending much time relating his experience as a coal wagon driver to his friends, who are endeavoring to have the Magistrate set forth his narrative in book form. The Judge had volunteered to deliver coal in quarter-ton lots to the needy to help the city coal administration.

One woman gave a ten-cent tip to Judge Nott and warned him not to get intoxicated with the money, while another woman threatened to have him dismissed unless he carried the coal to the second floor. The Magistrate obeyed and dumped it in the middle of the parlor floor.

A motorman of the Public Service will appear before the Magistrate tomorrow. He was arrested after threatening to whip Judge Nott if came down from his wagon. The Judge's horse had balked on the car track on Main Street, stalling traffic.

OCEAN MAIL DELAYED.

An American mail steamship, which has been detained ten days through coal shortage in New York harbor, obtained two lighters of fuel yesterday, and if the coal operators carry out their promise today the agents hope to get their vessel away soon.

Worth looking for on every package and every tablet. See it before you buy.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The "Bayer Cross" appears on the only Genuine Aspirin, made in the United States for more than ten years.

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S.Pat.Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

GET COAL IN VOLUME TO RELIEVE THE CITY

Continued from Page One.

early afternoon a dozen large trucks were dumping coal into basements.

Joseph A. Hall, Deputy Fuel Administrator in the Bronx, received yesterday from Louis C. Hartman, the Borough Secretary, the names of 100 employes of the Borough President's office who could be spared to work for the Fuel Administrator as investigators and laborers in an emergency. Mr. Hall said that the coal dealers of the Bronx had agreed that hereafter a small reserve would be maintained in schools, hospitals, and other institutions. The coal distributed in the Bronx yesterday came in late on Saturday on barges that had been icebound for many hours before powerful tugs freed them.

To the yards along the rivers and to the cellar dealers there came all day yesterday hundreds of men, women and children, bringing all sorts of receptacles in which to carry coal.

In the crowds that waited in line were boys and girls with homemade carts, toy wagons, baby carriages, buckets and boxes. The largest crowd was at the yards of Burns Brothers, in Thirty-eighth Street, Fortieth Street, and Fifty-ninth Street. Officials of the company said that everybody in line would get some coal.

Police Distribute Coal.

The police from Saturday morning until yesterday noon collected more than 500 tons of coal, which they distributed to 7,242 persons. A report to Commissioner Bugher by Inspector O'Brien said that the coal was distributed mainly in 121 carts loaded by coal firms. The Second Inspection District, on the lower west side, had the honor of distributing the greatest amount of coal. Under the direction of Inspector Meade 94 tons were distributed to 1,411 families. In the fifth district on the upper east side, Inspector Morris distributed 77 tons to 2,883 families. In the eleventh district in Brooklyn, Inspector McElroy gave 52 tons to 102 families.

Persons living in Perry Street got together yesterday to relieve the suffering of the poor for lack of coal. Ten tons were distributed to more than 200 persons. Early in the morning a line was formed in front of 38 Perry Street, in response to coal cards sent out by Clarence Ramsay.

Fuel Administrator Schley said last night that he had heard nothing further from Mayor Hylan in regard to the Mayor's request for the distribution of 20,000 tons of coal which he found stored at the Ninety-fifth Street yards of the Consolidated Gas Company and at the plant of the Washburn Wire Company at 118th Street and the East River. Mr. Schley said there had been a steady stream of persons applying all day for coal at the branch offices of the Fuel Administration. The cellar dealers, he said, had supplied coal all yesterday. Robert Crosby, in charge of the Eldridge Street branch of the Fuel Administration, said urgent cases were being taken care of.

Two women with full coal bins suggested to the Charity Organization Society yesterday means for relieving the poor. One of them said that she had coal in her cellar, and suggested that the society name a family, a representative of which might call at her house every morning and get coal. Another woman said she would be willing to spare enough coal for half a dozen families, and would put the coal in 100-pound bags and have her chauffeur deliver it.

"Will not householders whose cellars are well stocked with fuel follow the example of these two women?" said Miss Joanna C. Colcord, Superintendent of the Charity Organization Society. "We shall be glad to supply such persons with the names and addresses of families which have no fuel. This is certainly a time when those who have should share with those who have not."

It is expected that at least twenty-five of the ships now waiting in this port will receive bunker coal today. The delay in getting the ships away has added to the freight congestion. More than 100 ships are now delayed here because of lack of bunker coal. Pitt P. Haid, speaking for Assistant Director Smith, said yesterday:

"While we appreciate fully the need of the people of the city, we also realize the need of the men in the trenches. The fact that more than 100 ships are anchored here for lack of fuel makes it imperative that bunker coal be provided at once."

BLASTS ICE TO GET COAL.

Shipyard Uses 700 Tons of Dynamite—Some Relief at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—A rise in temperature to 33 degrees and the arrival of a special freight train with 1,100 tons of anthracite, forty tons of coke and thirty-four tons of charcoal furnished partial relief today from conditions resulting from the shortage of fuel and the extreme cold of the last week. No coal arrived by water, but several coal carriers were reported rounding Cape Cod on their way here. As some of these barges were consigned to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, it was necessary to clear a channel two miles long in the river by dynamiting the ice today. About 700 tons of the explosive was used, each blast sending great geysers of ice and water into the air fully 200 feet.

Most of the coal yards here were open for business today and there were long lines before their gates. Each customer was allowed only eighty pounds. One coal company served 3,000 buyers and another 2,500. Some clergymen turned coal men after their church services and aided those forced to carry coal home.

WRECK HALTS TUBE TRAFFIC

Empty Pennsylvania Cars, Derailed, Block Tracks to Newark.

Traffic on the Hudson & Manhattan Railway and on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Newark and downtown Manhattan was held up for two hours yesterday evening because of a wreck on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad where its tracks run close to those of the tunnel system. Three empty freight cars were derailed and thrown across the tracks of both lines. The accident occurred at 5:30 o'clock and traffic was resumed at 7:30.

There is a large Sunday afternoon travel between Newark and New York. Thousands of persons who came in from Newark were inconvenienced, but were able to go to Newark by way of the Pennsylvania trains through the tunnels from the station at Thirty-second street.

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"He was a good friend —but a poor Executor"

One often hears that comment. Settling an estate successfully calls for more than good intentions. Principally it calls for years of "knowing how."

Our own considerable success in settling estates springs from long practical experience—coupled with personal kindly consideration for the families of those who leave their affairs in our hands.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

In Financial District: 60 BROADWAY
In Shopping Center: FIFTH AVENUE AT 34TH ST.
In Harlem: 125TH ST. AND LENOX AVE.
In Bronx: 148TH ST. AND THIRD AVE.

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A BOARD of Counsellors with a specialized experience in practically every line of advertisable products.

A Staff of Executives with unusual reputation for original idea creation, effective writing and skillful merchandising.

An Organization of Specialists to carry the plans to successful fulfillment with the utmost efficiency, economy and dispatch.

A Problem Table at which Federal clients have the services of these men in analyzing and solving the problems that are constantly confronting every advertiser.

If you are seeking unusual service in the creation and conduct of your advertising, it will pay you to—

"Put it up to men who know your market."

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Consultation without charge or obligation

FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY INC.
6 East 39th Street, New York
30 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

M'ADOO DOUBLES DEMURRAGE RATE

Continued from Page One.

volves unusual and special arrangement and additional cost,) to load and unload freight cars with the least possible delay, in order that the existing congestion may be cleared up before the new demurrage rule goes into effect."

Text of Official Order.

The official statement issued relative to the action taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Mr. McAdoo's direction, contains the new demurrage rules, regulations, and charges. The text follows:

FIFTEENTH SECTION ORDER NO. 225.

At a session of Division 2 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1918. Edgar E. Clark, Winthrop M. Daniels, and Robert W. Woolley, Commissioners.

Application under Section 15 of the Act to Regulate Commerce, as amended Aug. 9, 1917, for approval for filing of an increased rate, fare, charge, or classification.

DEMURRAGE RULES, REGULATIONS AND CHARGES.

The Director General of Railroads having requested the commission's approval for filing tariffs containing changes in demurrage rules, regulations and charges, in compliance with his order No. 3 of Jan. 5, 1918, effective Jan. 21, 1918, so as to provide as follows:

A. (1.) Forty-eight hours (two days) free time for loading or unloading on all commodities.

(2.) Twenty-four hours (one day) free time on cars held for any other purpose permitted by tariff.

B. Demurrage charges per car per day or fraction of a day until car is released as follows: $3 for the first day, $4 for the second day, and for each succeeding additional day the charge to be increased $1 in excess of that for the preceding day until a maximum charge of $10 per car per day shall be reached, on the eighth day of detention beyond free time, the charge thereafter to be $10 per car per day or fraction thereof. These charges will supersede all those named in existing tariffs applicable to domestic freight, and specifically contemplate the cancellation of all average agreement provisions of existing tariffs.

No change is authorized hereby to be made in demurrage rules, regulations, and charges applying on foreign export freight awaiting ships at export points.

It is ordered, That the rules, regulations, and charges hereinabove set forth be, and they are hereby, approved for filing, without formal hearing, which approval shall not affect any subsequent proceeding relative thereto;

It is further ordered, That said tariffs may be filed, effective Jan. 21, 1918, upon not less than one (1) day's notice to the commission and to the general public in the manner prescribed in Section 6 of the Act to Regulate Commerce.

And it is further ordered, That the tariffs filed under authority of this order shall bear on title pages thereof the following notation:

Increased demurrage rules, regulations, and charges in this tariff are filed on one day's notice under authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Fifteenth Section Order No. 225 of Jan. 5, 1918, without formal hearing, which approval shall not affect any subsequent proceeding relative thereto.

By the Commission, Division 2.

GEORGE B. McGINTY, Secretary.

Reports Congestion Increasing.

Mr. Smith's report to the Director General reads:

"Accumulation is increasing at points east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo, but this is due to the extreme cold weather. Trainmen and enginemen have reported sick in large numbers, which has necessitated curtailment of train service. The passenger service is being reduced wherever possible, but as a great many people are returning home after the holidays considerable service is required. A shortage of labor at engine-house terminals is preventing engines from being turned out promptly and getting back into service.

"The tonnage rating of trains has been reduced on account of cold, to expedite transportation of coal and foodstuffs. Embargoes and diversions are being employed wherever necessary and possible. A heavy fog through the Pittsburgh district, accompanied by a low temperature, is greatly interfering with switching operations and train movements, which, with the shortage of labor, causes loss of ground there. The labor situation in the Pittsburgh district is acute.

"There is plenty of coal at Hampton Roads, but ships are slow in unloading due to the severe weather and the frozen condition of the coal. Shortage of water at Jersey City is affecting the operation of railroads in that district. Temperature in the coal region is five below zero, resulting in water mains freezing and hampering operations. In Indiana and Michigan there is no serious difficulty. There is a heavy accumulation of freight at tidewater ports. Ships are available, but labor for loading them is very scarce, as also is labor for coaling."

The report from Mr. Smith contained some features that were a bit discouraging, and every effort will be made to obtain relief, especially in regard to the labor situation. A campaign will be instituted to obtain skilled workmen for the transportation lines.

The problem of co-ordinating rail and ocean traffic has been taken up actively by officials here, and plans will be formulated shortly which are expected to do away with many of the most discouraging delays and materially relieve congestion at port terminals.

DROP 250 NEW YORK TRAINS.

Pennsylvania and New Haven Make Big Cuts in Passenger Service.

More than 250 passenger trains were discontinued yesterday by railroads entering New York. Further reductions will be made this week until the passenger service, measured by miles, has been curtailed 20 per cent. The Pennsylvania dropped 155 trains, 104 on weekdays and fifty-one on Sundays. Among the important trains eliminated were the two Boston-Pittsburgh-St. Louis expresses, the express trains between New York and Cleveland, and the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia express. The five-hour Congressional Limited will be put on a six-hour schedule and will make more stops. A number of the Pennsylvania's fast trains will be slowed down.

Eighty-two trains were taken off the New Haven system, most of them in the New England local service, but including the Bay State Limited, between New York and Boston, and the State of Maine Express, between New York and Portland. The Federal Express between Boston and Washington, by way of the Hell Gate Bridge, has an hour added to its time. The Lehigh Valley made radical changes, leaving only two trains a day between New York and Buffalo, and saving 75,000 train miles a month.

The New York Central's new schedule will be ready on Jan. 13. The Central is in a different position from most of the Eastern roads in that it is not so important in the movement of coal and ore.

The return of seasonable weather was said by railroad men yesterday to mean that schedules soon would be restored to normal. The Erie and the New Haven have suffered especially from the weather.

Mr. Smith received reports from all points in the East yesterday showing that the moderate weather had enabled the railroads to do much toward clearing their yards. He expects that a week of moderate weather will produce a marked improvement.

$1,800 to the good

The mills of the Aetna Explosives Company at Emporium, Pa., are saving $1,800 a year on salaries solely from reading a recent article in FACTORY about cooperation between the hirers and the hired. Greater contentment among employees is another result of the plan—perhaps worth more in the long run than the saving. It is not surprising that Mr. Raeburn of the plant says, "I always greet FACTORY with a smile."

FACTORY, the Magazine of Management, is published by the A. W. Shaw Company, proprietors of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business.

Advertising in FACTORY reaches progressive plant managers

A Boon to the Family Budget

An Annual Clothing Sale Which Makes It a Pleasure to Economize

In making this announcement of the Weber and Heilbroner Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits, we offer the New Yorker, whose daily activities are in a refined environment, his best possible chance for clothing conservation.

These ready-to-wear suits are not a compromise with the fashion to which he is accustomed, no matter what he has been paying for his clothes heretofore. They are in every respect a tribute to his surroundings—and the relief to his pocketbook is a boon to his budget of expenses.

These Are the Reductions:

$27.50, $25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$17.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $30, 28 and $27.50 Fancy Suits	24.50
$40, $35 and $33 Fancy Suits	28.50
$42.50, $40 and $37.50 Fancy Suits	33.50
$52.50, $50 and $47.50 Fancy Suits	42.50

We are following our custom of clearing stocks through our usual end-of-the-season sale—the only time at which these clothes are ever available at reductions. They are the regular Weber and Heilbroner all wool suits. At these reductions, in view of present markets, they are the best values we have ever offered.

No Charge for Alterations

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad
241 Broadway
1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway
42d and Fifth Avenue

W. WARREN URGES MORE AID TO ITALY

Wants the Allies to Pool Resources So That All May Suffer Alike.

PLEADS FOR FOOD AND FUEL

Calls This the Moment for America to Support Italians by Vigorous Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The following article on the economic situation in Italy appears in L'Homme Libre, the Premier's newspaper, being the second of a series by Whitney Warren.

"Italy is short of food and materials of prime necessity. This is the cold fact, but it is not one which could not be remedied and controlled. If the middle classes in the cities should stint themselves to the extent of allowing the poorer classes partly to overcome their food difficulties there would not be that repercussion in the trenches, where food is not overabundant or substantial in proportion to the great physical effort required of the soldiers. Wheat is scarce, and rice, which is the chief nourishment of children, is found in small quantities. Men are not the only ones to suffer; for, oats being rare, horses are famished.

"It is here that the Allies and the United States can and must intervene. The great stores of food which are being co-ordinated must be put at the disposition of the Italians.

"Another thing which strikes the eye is the lack of solidarity between the allied nations in face of the common enemy. If there were unity, all the resources of the Entente would be pooled. Certainly during these difficult times in which we are living we should not require a reign of plenty, but neither should diminution of comfort be greater in one place than in another, and sufferings should be leveled—restrictions should be the same in England, France, America, and Italy.

"I do not forget the difficulties with which we are confronted, such as scarcity of transportation facilities, the U-boat menace, and the impossibility of shipping certain perishable foodstuffs; but the problem consists chiefly in creating in each country a state of altruism which should result in each nation—each citizen of each nation—contributing to the profit of the entire Entente what he is able to dispense with. More exchanges between the Allies; more friendship, more generosity. All this comes back to a more exact comprehension of fraternity between the peoples who are shedding together their blood for the same cause.

"What is true of the food domain is equally true of the industrial domain. For a long time Italy was not treated by the United States as on the same footing as England and France. The help we have given the Italians has been greatly inferior to that we furnish to others. I had been pointing out this injustice a long time before the disastrous events of October brought home to the world the primordial importance of the front erected against Austria. It is our misfortune that we saw too late that a vital point existed there. Americans have decided to consider Austrians their enemies. The result of this attitude is not yet sufficiently felt. I ignore the established conventionality and the theoretical help we promised, but there is much to be done practically. There is a lack of coal which, despite the reduction of consumption by the railroads throughout the Kingdom, has left a hundred factories idle. This is a very serious situation that we ought to remedy before it is too late.

"I do not sound an alarm merely to right wrongs; I speak the truth as it appears and support it by evidence. The next few months will be momentous, as certainly they will decide the fate of the war. It will therefore be necessary in the near future for America and the Entente to find a remedy for the weaknesses of Italy—weaknesses also evident, to a certain extent, in the inter-allied cuirass. Upon the morale of soldiers and civilians depends their spiritual as well as their physical food. The army wants to put confidence in the industrial organization of the country and in the material co-operation it can expect from abroad. It is the moment for us to support the resistance of the Italians by precise, vigorous, and immediate action."

Post Office Employes Seek More Pay

An increase in salaries of postoffice employes was advocated by the speakers at a mass meeting of the New York Letter Carriers Association, Empire Branch 36, in the Amsterdam Opera House yesterday. Congressman Walter F. Chandler declared that while the Government was spending billions in a war to make the world safe for democracy it should be willing to spend a few millions to make the lives of men working for it a little easier. The following officers were installed: Patrick J. McNabb, President; Peter J. Vanderhoot, Vice President; Patrick J. Walters, Secretary, and William Deckard, Treasurer.

Gavel for John L. Bernstein.

The Oshmaner Brothers Mutual Aid and Benefit Association, with a membership of 500, presented John L. Bernstein, one of its leading members, with an ivory gavel inscribed in gold last evening in Clinton Hall in honor of his election as President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society. The meeting was attended by hundreds of members.

ORDERS 17 HOSPITAL TRAINS

Surgeon General Makes Elaborate Plans for American Wounded.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 6, (Associated Press.)—Elaborate plans for the care of American sick, wounded, and blind soldiers were announced today by Surgeon General Bradley. These plans contemplate ample hospital room for every soldier requiring attention.

In addition, fifteen complete hospital trains have been ordered in England and two in France, and more will be ordered later.

The largest drug order ever made in England has just been placed by the American expeditionary forces. Everything possible is being purchased in Europe in order to save cargo space.

The only wounded men who will be returned to the United States will be those who it is determined are permanently unfit for army service. The great number of eminent American specialists and surgeons in the army assures to the average enlisted man infinitely better treatment than would be possible in his own home.

Of the present deaths among the American forces nearly 50 per cent. are due to pneumonia or to other affections of the respiratory tract.

FOOD CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Lord Rhondda Cables That He Views It with Grave Anxiety.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Herbert Hoover gave out tonight a cablegram from Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, saying that the food situation in England and France is critical.

"Compulsory rationing of essential foodstuffs is probable," said Lord Rhondda's message, "and I view the situation with grave anxiety. I have repeatedly said in public and private that there is no reason for immediate alarm, although there is every reason for strict economy and precautionary measures. These statements have in some instances been twisted into a declaration that there is plenty of food in England and France.

"The food position in this country, and, as I understand it, in France also, can now without any exaggeration be described as critical and anxious. As I am now unable to avoid compulsory rationing, I fear it will have to come with long queues of people awaiting in the severe weather in practically every town in England for the daily necessaries of life."

Commenting on Lord Rhondda's message, Mr. Hoover said:

"This disposes of irresponsible reports of Controller Rhondda's statements to the contrary."

BILLION IN SEA WAR RISKS.

McAdoo Says Federal Policies on Ships Number 13,844.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary McAdoo today announced that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance since its creation Sept. 2, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1917, had issued insurance of more than $1,000,000,000 on the hulls and cargoes of American vessels, as follows:

Sept. 2, 1914-Dec. 31, 1916.....	$182,203,080
Jan. 1, 1917-Dec. 31, 1917.....	819,334,445
Total	$1,001,537,525

The total number of policies written was 13,844. The total premiums received by the Government have exceeded the total losses by $12,888,420.86.

"These figures," said Mr. McAdoo, "indicate the great service which the bureau has rendered the country, both before and after the declaration of war. In addition to the large amount of insurance issued, the reasonable premiums charged by the Government have had a large influence on the rates of private companies."

SPY HANDLED CAMP MAIL.

Ritter's Arrest Discloses Wide Range of His Activities.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 6.—Intimate knowledge of Pacific Coast fortifications, personnel of the American Army and Navy, and ability to name almost every American ship sunk by German submarines up to last July were possessed by Thomas H. Ritter, alleged spy held at Camp Lewis, according to military authorities. Ritter was Regimental Sergeant Major of the 91st Division at the cantonment, and was in charge of the distribution of mail and papers.

His activities, it is charged, have resulted in the betrayal of important military secrets and the loss of various military documents. Officers assert that he was conspicuous in an intrigue originating in Berlin and extending to France, Italy, South Africa, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, and involving Franz Bopp, former German Consul General at San Francisco, now interned for neutrality violations.

Details of the alleged conspiracies have not been made public.

VALUE, NOT PRICE

Is the true test for investment. Our Guaranteed Mortgages, issued at par, redeemed at par, always worth par, are to-day more conspicuously than ever a sound investment.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
233 - 143d St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Quality—Prices—Service

Macy's Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Office Furniture

To Meet Every Business Need

Furniture for the business man and the professional man. Furniture for the executive and for the clerical worker. Furniture that helps to round out the business-like appearance of an office—at prices that mean substantial savings.

A. B. C.

Golden Oak Four Drawer Letter file. *Illus. B.* $21.74

Roll Top Desk, in golden oak, size 50x32 inches, with five small drawers and one large drawer with letter file. *Illus. D.* $53.75

Single Pedestal Typewriter Desk, Golden Oak, with three small drawers. Size 39x31 in. *Illus. H.* $32.50

Flat Top Desk, 42x32 in., mahogany finish on birch, mahogany veneered top. Four drawers. $30.25

Mahogany Arm Chair, $17.24

Revolving Chair, $21.74

Mahogany Finish Typewriter Chairs. $9.74 and $7.94

Golden Oak Revolving Chair, $12.24. *Illus. E*; Arm Chair to match. *Illus. A.* $7.94

Flat Top Desk, in golden oak, with five small drawers and one large drawer. Size of top, 50x32 inches. *Illus. C.* $34.50

Double Pedestal Typewriter Desk, Golden Oak, four small drawers and one large drawer. 32x50 in. $44.25

Roll Top Desk, 50x32 in., mahogany finish on birch, five small drawers and one large drawer. $61.50

Mahogany Finish Four Drawer Letter File. $18.74

Golden Oak Typewriter Chair with cane seat and back, $7.94; with leather back and wood seat. $9.24

Golden Oak Revolving Chair, $20.24. Arm Chair, $15.74

Revolving Bookcase, mahogany finish on birch or golden oak, 27x27x48 in. $21.74

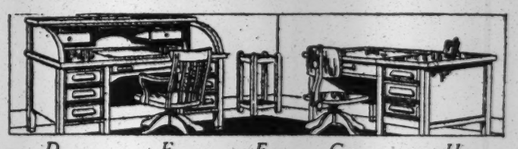
Mahogany Finish Arm Chair, $7.94; Revolving Chair to match. $12.24

Umbrella Stand, mahogany finish, $4.96 and $6.49. Golden Oak, $6.49 and $7.24

Oak Stools, 18 in. 99c, 24 in. $1.24, 30 in. $1.49, 34 in. $1.74

Golden Oak Umbrella Stand. *Illus. F.* $5.94

Golden Oak Typewriter Chair. *Illus. G.* $7.49



D. E. F. G. H.

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Annual Clearance Sale of MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS

This sale should be of interest to Everyman who needs clothing for immediate wear:—Everyman who expects to wear civilian clothing next year. To these men we make this public announcement of the January Re-pricing in our Men's Clothing Department,

$13.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $16.50	Suits and Overcoats that were $29.75	**$24.50**
$16.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $19.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $34.75	**$28.75**
$20.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $24.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $39.75	**$32.50**

Other Overcoats up to $74.75 reduced proportionately—but no blue or black Suits or staple Overcoats are included in this re-pricing event.

All Necessary Alterations Made Without Charge.

Extra Salesmen and Extra Fitters to Save Your Time.

Buy at Least Two Suits *and* an Extra Overcoat Now

The reason for this suggestion is obvious. The great woolen mills are working for the government. Millions of yards of O. D. woolens are racing through the looms. There are no idle looms for the weaving of civilian materials. We are almost certain that this will be the last season of all wool fabrics until after the war. We are certain that no such low prices as these are even probable during the period of the war. Hundreds of men who inspected these suits the first day of their re-pricing, before any advertisement appeared, demonstrated their approval and good judgment by purchasing.

The Garments in This Event Are from Our Regular Stock.
They Are This Season's Goods.
We Aim Not to Carry Garments Over from One Season to Another.
These Are Reduced Because It Is Our Custom.

Direct Elevators to the Fifth Floor—at 35th St., Broadway Entrance.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Fur Clearance Sale After Inventory

Fashionable Furs of Excellent Quality

Extraordinary Reductions

Skunk Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

A collection of Coats De Luxe, fashioned of selected premiere quality pelts, with trimming of Natural Skunk; all richly lined.

A Few of the Prices Are as Follows:

45 inches long, large cape collar and cuffs of Natural Skunk. *Reduced to* 120.00

45 inches long, large collar, cuffs and 6-inch border of Natural Skunk. *Reduced to* 165.00

Belted model with large cape collar and cuffs, shaping into muff, all of Natural Skunk *Reduced to* 295.00

Natural Muskrat Coats

45 inches long; collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), pockets trimmed to match. *Reduced to* 65.00

Hudson Seal Coats

45 inches long, selected pelts, richly lined. *Reduced to* 95.00

Baby Caracul Coats

With deep Lynx or Fox collar. *Reduced to* 325.00

Hudson Seal Coats

With shawl collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal or Fox. *Reduced to* 195.00

Hudson Seal and Nutria Beaver Muffs

Hudson Seal, Selected, Dyed Muskrat Skins. Nutria, Golden Beaver are of selected skins. *Made of Full Skins* *Extraordinary Value* 9.50

Exceptional Reductions Have Been Made in Fur Sets and Small Furs.

On Wheatless Days try my favorite says Bobby

Post Toasties

"MADE OF CORN"

Annual Stock-taking Sale

Tillman Collamore & Co.

Beg to announce that during January and February they will make reductions of from 10 to 50 per cent. on a great number of Dinner Sets, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bric-a-Brac, Glass in Sets, odd Dozens and Single Pieces.

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

Clysmic Ginger Ale

Actually Aged

Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported

MADE WITH CLYSMIC SPARKLING TABLE WATER

CERVA

The Worlds Best Beverage

A delicious soft drink.
A natural tonic.
Absolutely pure.

At grocers', at druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.

LEMP, Manufacturers
ST. LOUIS

AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO., INC., Distributers

EIGHT HURT IN CRASH ON THIRD AVENUE

Aged Mrs. Agnes Lyons, Most Seriously Hurt, May Not Recover.

CAR HIT A COAL TRUCK

Motorman of Car and Driver of Truck Held by Police for Investigation to Fix Blame.

Eight persons were seriously injured last night when a street car on the Third Avenue line crashed into a coal truck at Forty-seventh Street, demolishing the truck and tearing away part of the car. Mrs. Agnes Lyons, 72 years old, of 437 East Thirty-eighth Street, suffered a compound fracture of both legs, necessitating amputation of the right leg below the knee. Surgeons at Bellevue Hospital said she would not recover.

The motorman of the car, Joseph Hyland, of 1,190 Third Avenue, and John O'Brien of 70 Amsterdam Avenue, the driver of the truck, were held by the police pending an investigation of the causes of the accident. The police said that the wheels of the truck were turned, indicating that the driver tried to get out of the way, but the motorman asserted that the truck was traveling at excessive speed. The car hurled the truck against a pillar of the elevated structure. The side of the car was torn out and the passengers in seats on that side sustained fractures of the legs. Firemen were called to assist in clearing up the wreckage and aiding the passengers.

The injured taken to Bellevue Hospital were: John Fitzgerald, 201 East Seventy-third Street, fractured arm; Pietro Prinza, 438 East 112th Street, internal injuries; Alois Jacoby, 152 East 130th Street, fractured arm; Grace McCall, 148 East Forty-eighth Street, fractures of both legs; Delia McKiernan, 272 West 175th Street, fracture of right leg; John Carway, 122 Second Avenue, lacerations; Elizabeth Bohn of 235 East Fiftieth Street, was treated for laceration.

WOMAN COOL IN CAR WRECK.

Conductress Opens Doors Promptly and Gives Aid to the Injured.

The first woman street car conductor in a traffic accident got her passengers out of the car quickly and safely, and did not forget to pull the emergency lever opening all doors, according to the police who investigated a collision with an automobile at Columbus Avenue and 100th Street last night. But the policeman was so embarrassed talking about the accident to the new "lady conductor" that he forgot to take her name.

A car was making great speed down the incline between 100th and 102d Streets when it struck an automobile that was speeding to cross the tracks. The automobile was thrown against a pillar of the elevated structure, and its two occupants, James A.Aillo of 317 East Seventy-fourth Street, and Aubrey McLeod of 177 Wadsworth Avenue, were caught in the wreckage. The woman conductor opened the exits immediately, and allowed the passengers to alight, and then aided the members of a fire truck company to extricate the men. They were attended by ambulance surgeons from the Knickerbocker Hospital.

TRUCK TRAIN ENDS TRIP.

First Test a Success—Six More Trains to Make Journey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The War Department announced tonight the successful completion of the first trip from Detroit to the Atlantic seaboard of a Quartermaster motor truck train. These trucks will soon be sent to France, and their drivers, who were comparatively inexperienced at the onset of the journey, are now regarded as capable of operating trucks in the war zone. It is announced by the Quartermaster Department that, beginning Jan. 10, and continuing for six weekdays, truck trains will start each day from Detroit for the seaboard.

The test movement was one of railroad relief as well as a tryout of the trucks making the journey. Each truck brought two tons of supplies, and saved its own haulage on the railroads. A freight car will accommodate only two trucks. Weather conditions were unfavorable on the first trip, but valuable experience was gained in clearing the highways of snow along the route selected by the Highways Transport Committee. In some instances old laws were brought to light which require that snow shall be removed from country roads.

FUR

Clearance Sale

Week Beginning Jany. 6th

¼ to ⅓

off Regular Prices

Fur Coats
Scarfs & Muffs
Cloth Coats
Evening Wraps
Fur trimmed

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Ave. near 51st Street

Buffalo Limited

Leave New York 8:36 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES

		Cor. Wall St.
Broad-	"	Park Pl.
way	"	28th St.
	"	42d St.
Brooklyn,		505 Fulton St.

TWELVE AND A HALF MILLIONS.

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,525,898 agate lines of paid advertisements—a gain over 1916 of 973,402 agate lines—a greater volume (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

Saks Have the Best British Trench Coat Made

—designed to fight the weather as well as the Hun. British-made by a London tailor who has combined in this coat style and utility to a degree so far attained in no other coat of its kind.

¶ No wind, no rain, no sleet could pierce this combination of materials: The shell is of fine textured Gabardine, Plaid lined with Oiled Silk interlining, reinforced with detachable lining of Kamel Cloth. Cold proof, waterproof, and full of style, making it the aristocrat in cold weather coats for civilian and officer alike.

Price $65

Men's Clothing Dep't, FIFTH FLOOR.

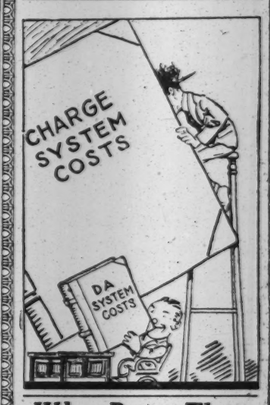
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

R.H.Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Who Pays The Excess Costs?

For there is a great difference between the cost of operating an old-fashioned credit-extending enterprise and a modern cash-buying and cash-selling institution.

It costs money to maintain a large staff of watchful credit men—with hundreds of clerks, bookkeepers and record makers. It costs money to employ a host of collectors and collection correspondents. *And all for what?*

To extend to the few the privilege of paying for the things they buy today at some later time. To tempt the privileged few to extravagantly mortgage the future by the magic words "charge it."

The D. A. (Depositors' Account) has no privileged few. It has no need of a costly organization to maintain it. It simply offers to you the convenience of the charge account without its annoyances and costs.

The D. A. asks no man to pay more for the things he needs in order to enable another man to pay his bills—later. It plays fair with all. It is a real helpmate of a sixty-year old cash-buying and cash-selling institution.

The charge account organization adds the interest of extended payment to the cost of its merchandise—BUT this cash store through the D. A. pays interest at the rate of four per cent. on your deposit up to the very moment you draw upon it to pay for the merchandise you select here.

Begin to shop on a D. A. now—and stop paying the excessive costs of the charge account system. It's an easy matter.

Just deposit any sum you desire. Sign a signature card and receive a "D. A." Number which will aid you in your shopping.

Then—go about the store purchasing what you need from our extensive stocks of dependable wares—charging your purchases to your D. A. as you go. And — when you hear again the question: "Who pays the excess costs?" you can reply: "I don't. I shop on a D. A."

Get Your Number Today.

R.H.Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

For Your Convenience

Our Public Service Bureau provides a Post Office, a Telegraph Office, a Travel Service, and a Theatre Ticket Office where box office prices prevail. It is maintained for your convenience. Call upon it whenever you like—as often as you like.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 33th St.

Men's Warm Blanket Robes Special at $4.95

Made of fine quality Beacon Blanket Cloth in robe or notch collar style. Corded edges. All sizes.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Warm Auto Lap Robes Special at $4.50

Fine quality robes of heavy weight plush. Obtainable in Black, Green or plain Brown. Splendid values.

An Extraordinary Clearance of Women's Suits

Formerly from $35 to $75

Monday at $20 and $37.50

All in models that are now very much favored by well dressed women. Fashioned of the season's most wanted materials, strictly tailored or trimmed with furs of a very high order. Sizes and color assortments incomplete, but your size is here in one of the beautiful models included. There are several models in sizes to 50½.

Fourth Floor.

Women's Higher-Cost Evening Gowns Greatly Reduced

The materials are the finest obtainable, and the workmanship of each and every model beyond criticism.

Gowns	Formerly $75 and $79.50	Now $39.50
Gowns	Formerly $150	Now $69.50
Chiffon Velvet Dresses	Formerly $85	Now $49.50
Dinner Dresses	Formerly $100	Now $69.50
Velveteen Gowns	Formerly $29.50	Now $18.50
Afternoon Dresses	Formerly $45	Now $29.50
Afternoon Dresses	Formerly $29.50	Now $18.50
Man-Tailored Dresses	Formerly $55 and $59.50	Now $35.00

Annual January Sale of Dress and Shopping Bags at $3.95

Regularly $6.50 to $19.50

Beautifully made bags in a large variety of the wanted shapes.

The dress bags are of solid beadwork; plain and beaded Chiffon Velvet, Moire Silk, Genuine Pin Seal, Beaver and Suede. Some in drawstring styles, others with silver or covered frames.

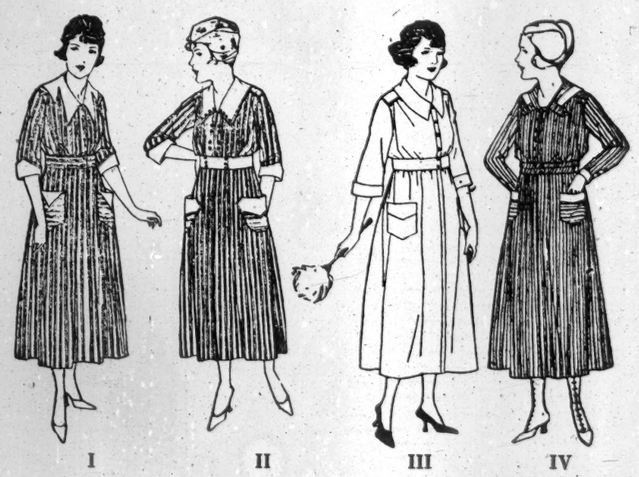
The shopping bags are of genuine Seal and Walrus, with 10 or 12 inch frames, and Pin Seal pouch models with centre compartments.

Every bag in the lot is a substantial bargain

For Today and Tomorrow Only

A Most Remarkable Special Sale of New House Dresses at $2

These dresses are to be sold in regular stock at much higher prices and will be offered at this very special price for two days only.



Model I is of striped Percale with large collar and cuffs of White Pique. Pink, Blue, Lavender and Black stripings.

Model II is of striped Percale with collar, cuffs and belt of White Pique. Trimmed in White and smoked Pearl buttons. Pink, Blue, Lavender or Black stripings.

Model III is developed in chambray, in solid color with White Pique collar, cuffs and belt. Obtainable in Blue, Pink and Green.

Model IV is a dress of striped Gingham, with collar, cuffs and pockets trimmed with bands of solid color Chambray. Pink, Blue, Lavender or Black stripings.

During this sale—None C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged

Table Linens 25% Saving at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

Price lists on Damasks as on all other kinds of Linens have advanced within the past few weeks anywhere from 25 to 50%. The fact therefore that we are offering goods to-day at the same prices at which we sold them all through the past season is equivalent to a large reduction in price.

Lot No. I.—Over 100 designs, mostly from our regular stock.

Napkins—$3.00, 3.65, 4.00, 4.50, 5.25, 6.00 up to $42.50 per dozen.

Table Cloths—

2 x 2 yd., $4.00, 4.50, 5.25 to 16.00.
2 x 2½ yds, $5.00, 5.85, 6.50 to 19.00.
2 x 3 yds, $7.25, 7.75, 8.00 to 23.00.
2¼ x 2¼ yds, $5.25, 7.25, 7.50 to 20.50.
2½ x 2½ yds, $6.75, 7.75, 8.00 to 30.00.
2½ x 3 yds, $9.75, 10.00, 11.50 to 37.00.
Larger sizes at proportionate prices.

Special—Lot No. II.—20 good designs in fine hand-made Irish Damask at a saving of more than 25% from our regular prices; which are considerably below the current market values. We bought these at 25% discount and are offering them to our customers on the same basis.

Napkins—$8.25, 10.00, 11.25 to 36.00 per dozen.

Table Cloths

2 x 2 yds, $6.50, 7.50, 7.75 to 15.00.
2 x 2½ yds, $9.25, 10.25 to 19.00.
2 x 3 yds, $12.50, 12.75 to 23.00.
2¼ x 2¼ yds, $9.75, 11.50 to 14.50.
2½ x 2½ yds, $12.00, 12.25 to 30.00.
2½ x 3 yds, $14.50, 15.75 to 37.00.
Larger sizes at proportionate prices.

All our regular stock of over 500 designs at prices much below the current market prices.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

Important Offering of Fine Hair Goods at $3.95

Eighteen-inch wavy switches and half transformations of excellent quality hair. Either will add materially to your head-dress and give more than usual satisfaction.

FOOD

—save it and help America in its great fight for world liberty.
—be sparing with fats.
—broil, and do not fry. This is imperative.

A Special Sale and Demonstration of New Binner Corsets

will begin today on the Third Floor: Miss S. B. Burleigh, expert corsetiere, will demonstrate the new models and gladly give advice as to the model best suited to your individual needs.

BEGINNING TODAY, MONDAY

At $6.95

Regularly $10 and $12

Binner corsets in plain or fancy Broche Coutil daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery. Rubber insert in back and over abdomen. Very suitable for average and stout figures.

At $4.95

Regularly $6 and $7

Binner corsets in plain or fancy Broche Coutil, in models for slender and medium figures. Some with rubber top. Obtainable in Flesh color or White.

GOMPERS PROCLAIMS WEEK OF LOYALTY

Asks Workers to Show Their Patriotism in Period Covering Lincoln's Birthday.

REPORTS ON 'WEIN STUBES'

Alliance of Labor and Democracy Tells of Conditions Found in German Resorts of the City.

Working men and women of America were called upon to show their patriotism and devotion to the country by the observance of a Loyalty Week, the week of Lincoln's Birthday, in a proclamation issued yesterday by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, speaking as Chairman of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Mr. Gompers said in his proclamation to the American trade union movement:

"It is fitting that upon every proper occasion the loyalty of Americans to our country and our Government should be made manifest, not as a matter of empty show, but as a recurring demonstration of the solidarity of the people of our nation in this great war.

"The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, will be made the occasion of a nation-wide demonstration of patriotic unity and earnestness. This is fitting. Because the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy was brought into being to completely unite the workers of our country in our country's cause and whose patriotic work was indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, it is proper that all join heartily in partaking of the national spirit and enthusiasm of that day.

"That we may the more thoroughly and effectively demonstrate our solidarity and our unity in behalf of our republic, the Executive Council of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has directed that the week of Lincoln's Birthday be observed as a Loyalty Week, and it is in pursuance of this wise decision that I hereby call upon the working people of America to participate in the observance of this week, beginning Sunday, Feb. 10, as Labor Loyalty Week, for the purpose of demonstrating labor's intense loyalty to America, and for the purpose of increasing and intensifying that loyalty."

Mr. Gompers called on unions to hold patriotic mass meetings on Lincoln's Birthday, and to distribute patriotic literature. He closed his proclamation by saying:

"Let us on the anniversary of this great and noble American—the Great Liberator Lincoln—rally the forces of freedom that they may do their full part for the triumphant world struggle of today, so that justice, freedom, and democracy shall survive and become world wide as guiding rules of all peoples and all nations, as well as in international relations, and thus making for a permanent peace and for universal brotherhood."

A statement issued last night by the Alliance, through Robert Maisel, its director, said "we plan to make this loyalty week demonstration one of the most powerful blows yet dealt at enemy propaganda in America."

The Alliance yesterday made public the results of an investigation of "wein stubes" in this city. The report said that at four German restaurants on the East Side, wine and liquors were sold openly on Sunday in violation of the liquor laws, and that strangers were freely admitted. The investigator, who spoke German, made the following points in his report: That pro-German, anti-American talk was indulged in freely; that German is the prevailing language spoken by waiters and by patrons; that proprietors make no attempt to check anti-American statements; that the major part of the conversation is about the war, criticizing America and lauding Germany. He said that he talked to one man, who declared that he had worked on the Vaterland, and boasted of the part he had taken in crippling the ship's machinery before she was taken over by the American Government.

ARMOUR ATTACKS HENEY.

Charges That He Is Prejudicing the Public Against the Packers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—J. Ogden Armour, head of the meat packing firm, issued a statement tonight in regard to remarks made in Philadelphia Saturday by an official connected with the Federal Trade Commission to the effect that the Government might seize packing industries through a receivership. Mr. Armour, after resenting what he called "the insidious methods of Mr. Heney, counsel for the commission, of prejudicing and inflaming the public," said:

"Under an act of Congress passed a few months ago, authorizing the United States Food Administration so to do, the Government has in effect already assumed practical control of the packing business. Through the affairs of a corporation in Philadelphia, which has no connection whatever with the packing business and whose operations have not the slightest influence on the cost of meat, the press dispatches scatter all over the country interviews with Mr. Heney, which both by inuendo and anonymity, coupled with Mr. Heney's innocent declinations to be personally interviewed, charge that the United States is planning to have receivers take over and run the packing business. Mr. Heney is the paid attorney of the Federal Trade Commission, and as such he should occupy and discharge his official duties in a fair way. He has, however, assumed the powers not only of the Federal Trade Commission, but of the Department of Justice, and, in fact, of the Government itself.

"The packers today are uniformly straining every effort efficiently to aid the Government in winning the war. No greater injury can be done to the packers than to affect their credit by fomenting public discontent and spreading statements cloaked with apparent official authority that Federal receivers are to be appointed of the properties and businesses of the packers."

CHAMP CLARK AIDS ZIONISTS

Speaker, in Letter to Nathan Straus, Supports Palestine Fund.

Nathan Straus, Vice Chairman of the Palestine Restoration Fund, has received from Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives a statement offering his aid and support in the movement to re-establish the Jewish State in Palestine and expressing his sympathy with the Zionist aims.

"Historical events move with such startling rapidity these days that the full significance of the capture of Jerusalem from the Turks and the declaration of the British Government in favor of re-establishing Palestine as a Jewish State has not yet been realised," wrote Speaker Clark. "Really this is one of the most far-reaching developments of the war. It is the most important event in modern Jewish history. Jews in all parts of the world should contribute liberally to the Palestine restoration fund now being raised for the restoration of the Holy Land, and I am sure all good Christians should be no less interested in giving material aid to the work.

"All the religious hopes and aspirations of the western world have their roots in the soil of Palestine. Its story is the foundation of our spiritual culture. Its holy places are our most precious heritage. The restoration must be a sacred privilege to Jew and Gentile alike."

TELLS OF ZIONIST AIMS.

Professor Says Plan Is to Re-establish Jewish Civilization in Palestine.

Dr. Richard Gottheil, professor of Semitic languages at Columbia University, discussed some of the principal features of the aims and hopes of leaders of the Zionist movement for the establishment and development of Jewish national life in Palestine, in an address last night at the Free Synagogue. His subject was "The English in Palestine."

"I can understand the attitude of those who, opposing the movement for a Jewish homeland in Palestine, believe it would be better for the Jewish people to continue to remain in their present places with the peoples and nations of the world, but I cannot understand the indifference with which this offer from the British Government has been received by many persons," said Dr. Gottheil.

The speaker than compared the action of Great Britain with benefits accorded to Jews by leaders of other nations years ago, and declared that Britain had exceeded by this attitude all former helpful things for Jewish life. Referring to conditions under the Ottoman Government in peace times, Professor Gottheil said:

"The Turkish Government was never an oppressive one, rather it was an indifferent government, both as to its relations to the Jew as well as other inhabitants of the country. So far as the Government itself was concerned in peace times the people had nothing to annoy them further than the periodical visits of the tax collectors."

"It is not expected or desired," continued Dr. Gottheil, "that there should be a great movement of Jewish peoples from all parts of the world to be centered in Palestine to form the national body, but rather the re-establishment there of Jewish civilization, a nucleus of influence for development and keeping alive everywhere the best spiritual forces and ideals of national Jewish life.

"I believe these national aspirations will be characterized by the most democratic form of government in Palestine, as designed by experience and of the best thought and minds of those who have the enterprise at heart. It will not be a place for laying up riches or building palaces, but where the people may return to the tillage of the soil and live a life of natural development and faith by the sweat of their brows, in a country that is fertile and is capable of providing abundantly."

Commission on French Luxuries.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Louis Klotz, French Minister of Finance, today appointed a commission composed of the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce, business representatives, Mayors, and department officials to make up a list of articles to be considered as luxuries liable to the 10 per cent. tax provided for in the revenue law passed in December. The commission is asked to present a complete list for the approval of Parliament beginning with February.

McGIBBON & CO.

During January "Bona Fide"

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

On Purchases in Every Department
Deducted from rendered bills

Table Cloths	Napkins
Linen Sheets	Pillow Cases
Towels	Handkerchiefs
Blankets	Comfortables
Bed Spreads	Lace Draperies
Upholstery Materials	Oriental Rugs
Mahogany Beds	Sanitary Bedding

Advantageous time to Buy Dependable Goods.
Same as sold all year round.

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

More HEATERS Today!

Gas and Electric Heaters on Sale at Nine o'Clock This Morning

Oil Heaters on Sale Beginning at Ten-Thirty This Morning

Gimbel Ingenuity Triumphs Again!

¶ Our last great shipment, arriving Saturday, Sunday and early today, will enable New York to prepare for the next cold wave, the coal shortage notwithstanding—"coal dealers see no relief for some time."

¶ We could have sold thousands of heaters to jobbers and other retail stores. (No other store in New York, to our knowledge, has any oil heaters to sell.)

¶ But we have done our best to relieve hospitals, charitable institutions and homes in which there was illness—now people generally have their chance.

IMPORTANT NOTE: BECAUSE WE WANT TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THESE HEATERS GO WHERE THEY WILL DO THE MOST GOOD, WE MUST DECLINE TO ACCEPT HEATERS FOR EXCHANGE OR RETURN. PLEASE DO NOT ASK IT. WE ALSO RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT THE NUMBER OF HEATERS TO ANY SINGLE CUSTOMER.

Gimbels New Kind of Housefurnishing Store.—Fifth Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

Men's and Young Men's High Class Suits

Heavy and medium weight suits. Hundreds of Suits just right for early Spring wear. Many medium weights which most men prefer for all-the-year-round wear; many full silk lined.

With the tremendous advance in the price of wool fabrics, with every indication of still greater advance, the pronounced savings this sale will afford marks this event as one of the most advantageous SUIT BUYING OPPORTUNITIES that will be possible for a long time to come.

$30.00, $27.50 and $25.00 Suits	Reduced to $21.75
$32.50 and $30.00 Suits	Reduced to $25.75
$37.50 and $35.00 Suits	Reduced to $29.75
$42.50 and $40.00 Suits	Reduced to $32.75
$50.00, $48.00 and $45.00 Suits	Reduced to $36.75
A Limited Number of $20 and $25 Suits	**$17.75**

No Charge for Alterations

Store open until 6 o'clock.

Fourth Floor

Revillon Frères

ESTABLISHED 1723

ANNUAL CLEARANCE OF FURS

WOMEN'S PRACTICAL FUR COATS

Long Natural Muskrat Coats	$125.00 and upwards	Long Hudson Seal Coats [*Dyed Muskrat*]	$125.00 and upwards
Leopard Coats	$250.00 " "	Caracul Kid Coats Imported Skins	$225.00 " "
Raccoon Coats	$145.00 " "	Nutria Coats	$250.00 " "
Long Motor and Sport Coats [*Various Furs*]	$ 95.00 " "	Mole Coats	$275.00 " "

SMALL FURS

Clearance Sale Price		Clearance Sale Price	Clearance Sale Price		Clearance Sale Price
Scarfs $20.00	Black Fox	Muffs $32.50	Scarfs $15.00	Hudson Seal	Muffs $15.00
Scarfs $25.00	Red Fox	Muffs $28.00	Scarfs $15.00	Skunk	Muffs $18.00
Scarfs $30.00	Sitka Fox	Muffs $35.00	Scarfs $25.00	Taupe Wolf	Muffs $20.00
Scarfs $58.00	Pointed Fox	Muffs $65.00	Fox Sets $60.00		

Odd pieces in Scarfs and Muffs in Marten, Fitch, Krimmer, Raccoon, Skunk and Squirrel at $10.00, $15.00 and $18.00

MEN'S FURS

Raccoon Auto Coats at $95.00 and up **Large assortment of Fur Robes at $50.00 and up**
Fur lined Overcoats at $95.00 and up
Correct models in gray, black and fancy mixtures, belted and plain, with various fur linings and collars

HIGH QUALITY FUR COATS

We are also including in this sale a number of high quality coats as follows:

1 Chinchilla Coat, 51 inches, beautifully matched skins.

1 Ermine Coat, 52 inches, first quality Russian Ermine

2 Mink Coats

1 Kolinsky Coat, 46 inches, trimmed with Ermine.

1 Alaska Seal Coat, 50 inches, trimmed with Hudson Bay Sable

1 Hudson Bay Sable Coat, Full Length

All these coats have been radically reduced, the new prices offering a saving of

30% and more

Skins and Floor Rugs at proportionate reductions

All Furs in this Sale were made in our own factories for Regular Stock, and not for Special Sales, as is frequently the case with Furs offered at this Season

Buy Furs Now because

—the scarcity of fuel makes warm clothing a necessity.

—three months of the worst of winter are still before us.

—a fur coat is useful for both dress and utility, and does the work of several other outer garments.

—the year's many activities have delayed the early buying of winter clothing, leaving in our stock an extensively fine selection of furs for our mid-winter sale.

—we have added to our stock many practical garments in harmony with the general trend towards economy.

Buy Revillon Furs because

—the name Revillon on a fur garment is an absolute guarantee of quality.

—Revillon styles are always advanced and dependable, on account of the close European connections of the house.

—Revillon furs come direct from our trading posts, offering fine, fresh skins at the most advantageous price.

—Revillon Frères are wholesale and retail manufacturers, dealers in raw and dressed skins, and owners of retail stores in the world's leading cities. This enables them to offer exceptional values and advantages to patrons of the house.

5th Avenue at 53rd Street New York

NO GOODS EXCHANGED, OR SENT ON APPROVAL, OR SENT C. O. D. DURING THIS SALE

WHITMAN PLANNING FOR A THIRD TERM

All State Officials Will Seek Re-election if Pending Negotiations Go Through.

CALLED PRESIDENTIAL STEP

Governor Expected to Use Machine He Would Build Up to Get Nomination in 1920.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—An offensive and defensive alliance between Governor Whitman and all the other elective State officials at the Capitol, to hold during the Gubernatorial campaign next Fall—and possibly afterward—is being negotiated. Should the negotiations be crowned with success and this new political entente be established, Governor Whitman and all the other State officials who hold office by virtue of election will enter the Republican primaries together as joint claimants for a third term.

The negotiations are said to be progressing satisfactorily. State Controller Eugene M. Travis, who has been credited with Gubernatorial aspirations, has consented to become a candidate for a no more exalted office than the one he now holds. Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck, until recently regarded as a possible rival to Governor Whitman for the Gubernatorial nomination, is reported to have subscribed to the compact. At present the Governor's friends are laboring wth Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, who, next to Governor Whitman himself, is credited with more of a personal following among Republicans throughout the State than any of the other elective State officials.

Should Mr. Hugo, as is expected, enter the new alliance, it would remove from Governor Whitman's path the last obstacle to the realization of his ambition for a third term, arising as the result of rival aspirations among men who by virtue of their positions have been able to build up for themselves either popularity within the party or a personal organization to further their political aims.

Governor Whitman's friends, in making their plans, have been proceeding so cautiously that they have succeeded in completely taking by surprise his opponents within the Republican State organization who are preparing to give the Governor a fight in the Fall primaries. It was not until the legislative session opened at the Capitol last week that the political foes of Governor Whitman learned of the proposed entente cordiale. Fully realizing the formidable potentialities of the prospective combine, they would give a whole lot if they could frustrate the plan, but this, according to friends of Governor Whitman, they will not be able to accomplish.

Basis for a Powerful Machine.

Not only will the proposed compact remove rivalries from which Governor Whitman's opponents had expected to profit in their fight, but it will give to the Governor and to all the other State officials, prospective candidates on the "third term ticket" in the primaries and the election to follow, the combined support of the personal following of all the partners in the alliance. Pretty nearly all, and especially State Controller Travis, Secretary of State Hugo, State Engineer Williams, and Attorney General Lewis, as a result of patronage in their gift have followers in every county of the State ready to leap to the fray the moment the signal is sounded to begin the battle.

But it is not only the strength the new entente would wield in the coming campaign that the opponents of Governor Whitman dread. They realize that, with the Governor successful, the combine that had won in the Gubernatorial fight would be continued and that revolutionary changes in the Republican State organization would be almost certain to follow. The long-headed friends of Governor Whitman are looking not only to the campaign this year, but to the two years to follow.

His opponents are looking forward with secret apprehension to after-election days, when the Governor might be tempted and certainly would be in a position to engage in ruthless warfare whenever necessary to crush out opposition, and make sure that an undivided delegation from his own State would go to the next Republican National Convention to back his boom for the Presidential nomination. The third term is looked upon by the Governor and his supporters as merely a stepping stone to the Presidency.

Governor Whitman's friends believe that the Governor is in a splendid position to enter the primaries and make a winning fight on the record of his two administrations, and especially on what he has accomplished as New York's "War Governor." This feature was underlined in the Governor's annual message, which, contrary to custom, dealt with things accomplished rather than things to be accomplished. The opponents of Governor Whitman expect to make the third term their principal issue, and to emphasize the fact that Presidential aspirations alone have prompted the Governor in setting aside political tradition and seeking election for the third time.

Propaganda Among the Farmers.

By making this their battle cry, they expect to attract to their aid the support of a great many Republicans of prominence and far-reaching influence, who do not look upon Governor Whitman as Presidential timber, and would much prefer to see the nomination go to some other State if New York can develop no other candidate. They expect, also, to cultivate with zeal the malcontents among the active workers within the Republican organization, and to keep alive the discontent among the Republican farmers up-State, with the Governor's attitude on food control legislation and his attempt to force the appointment of George W. Perkins as head of the Food Control Commission.

That the propaganda among the farmers will be futile is the belief of Governor Whitman's supporters, who declare that the Food Control Commission which the farmers dreaded so, is making friends for the Whitman administration in the rural sections every day. State-owned tractors have been helping out with the plowing, and nothing is left undone to convince in various ways those that live and labor on the farms that the farmers in the State never had a more staunch or true friend than Governor Whitman. The annual message bristled with suggestions that ways and means to stimulate farm activities be seriously considered by the lawmaking body, prompted, undoubtedly, by war necessities that must be met, but at the same time soothing to the farmers.

While the opponents of Governor Whitman are protesting that they are not seeking a fight for the sake of a fight, but for the sake of principle, they are preparing to introduce again a bill to repeal the direct primary law and restore the convention as a nominating medium. On this measure the Governor has made clear his attitude, and undoubtedly will be compelled to line up his following in both branches of the Legislature. Some work preliminary to the drafting of the bill is now being done under directions from Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, who is prepared to be sponsor for the measure, if nobody else will.

So far the name of the opposition candidate has not been disclosed.

"To name our candidate now would be tantamount to inviting slaughter," said an influential member of the opposition when questioned regarding the identity of the prospective opposition standard-bearer.

There is talk at the Capitol of Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn as the man to oppose Whitman in the primaries. But there is no evidence that either Cropsey or the men who in the logic of events would be his backers, should he become the candidate, are taking this talk seriously, even though just at present Justice Cropsey's friends are at work arranging a series of up-State speaking engagements for the Brooklyn jurist.

The fact is that Justice Cropsey does not exactly fit into the picture. He is comparatively unknown up-State. He is not an orator of the compelling magnetism that carries crowds away from old to new allegiance. And then he hails from New York City. For the last three years Republicans of influence who are veterans in political experience and party service and who are anxious for party reasons to see the relations between the State and the city in a political way restored to the status quo that obtained while Platt and Odell were leaders of the Republican Party, have sworn that Mr. Whitman shall be the last Republican Governor to own the City of New York as his home and political habitat.

HEBREW TRADES WARNED.

Must Accept Federation Ruling or Be Ostracized.

At a conference held yesterday at the Continental Hotel between committees of five representing the Central Federated Union and the United Hebrew Trades, over which Samuel M. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, presided, an ultimatum was practically issued to the United Hebrew Trades. In substance, the conferees decided that the United Hebrew Trades must comply with a resolution adopted at the national convention of the A. F. of L. at Buffalo which requires a cessation of the activities of the United Hebrew Trades in harboring independent bodies and aiding and supporting seceding unions. If the United Hebrew Trades refuse to comply with the ruling adopted at Buffalo, all unions connected with the A. F. of L. in that body will be asked to sever affiliations with the United Hebrew Trades.

Mr. Gompers told the newspaper men that there was a disposition on the part of the conferees to get together, but that no definite action resulted.

The opinion was expressed by others that the United Hebrew Trades would comply with the ruling of the A. F. of L.

WANT MAIL TUBES KEPT UP.

New York Merchants Make Appeal to Senator Bankhead.

A request that the use of the pneumatic tube service for handling mail in this city be continued has been made to Senator Bankhead, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, by the Merchants' Association. S. C. Mead, Secretary of the association, wrote to Senator Bankhead:

"In view of the creation by the last Congress, through the means of the Postal Appropriation bill, of a joint commission for the investigation of the pneumatic tube service, it was clearly the intent of Congress that further action should be contingent upon the investigation and report of that commission, which report is at once to be available. It would appear, therefore, not only unjust but unwise to permit the pneumatic tube service to be destroyed pending the report of that commission. The appropriation for its support should therefore be continued in the regular Postal Appropriation bill, pending final disposal of the matter by action of Congress, after it has before it the full information necessary to intelligent decision."

CANTRILL CAUTIONS HOUSE ON SUFFRAGE

Kentuckian Issues Statement to Southern Members Warning Against Opposition.

CALLS IT 'POLITICAL SUICIDE'

Close Vote on Resolution Thursday Expected—Indications That It Will Be Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The vote on the resolution to submit the proposed Federal constitutional amendment or woman suffrage to the States for ratification will take place in the House of Representatives next Thursday, forty years to a day after the first introduction of such a resolution in the House of Representatives.

The vote will be close, but the prospects are that the House will adopt the resolution. The stanchest opposition has come from many of the Southern members, and it is upon these men that the suffrage leaders are now focusing their attention. Representative James C. Cantrill of Kentucky issued a statement today in which he pointed out to his Southern colleagues that, in his judgment, the Southern Democrats stand to lose their control of the committee chairmanships in Congress if they indulge in any sustained opposition to the proposed amendment.

Representative Cantrill pointed out that ten Southern States were now in control of thirty-one of the sixty committee chairmanships in the House. Four of these ten States control eighteen of the thirty-one chairmanships. That the South would like to keep this control goes without saying.

"But it won't be able to do so in face of the opposition it will encounter, if these ten Southern States vote almost solidly against the Federal suffrage amendment," said Representative Cantrill. "These ten Southern States have only 110 electoral votes as against 193 electoral votes possessed by the eighteen States that have given women the suffrage for Presidential Electors.

Calls Policy Short-Sighted.

"Now, for these ten Southern States to vote almost solidly against the suffrage amendment, as it is reported that they intend doing, would, in my opinion, be a very grave political mistake. The South has everything to lose by such a short-sighted policy. The eighteen Suffrage States have thirty-six Senators, while the ten Southern States which are reported as being against the suffrage amendment, have only twenty Senators. The fact that the Congress is now almost evenly divided between the Democratic and Republican Parties it seems to me should force Democratic members from the South to give heed to the situation.

"I speak as a Southern Democrat, who expects to vote for the suffrage amendment. The Democratic Party is now in control of all branches of the Federal Government. Almost every committee assignment, so far as the Chairmanships are concerned, is held by Southern Democrats, who thus practically dictate the legislation of the nation. We have this control, as every one knows, because the woman suffrage States in the last Presidential election voted almost solidly for Democratic electors and candidates.

"For the Democratic Party in Congress to vote against the States that gave them this power would, in my humble opinion, be political suicide. For the Southern Democrats in Congress to say to the millions of patriotic women of the nation that suffrage shall not be given them would bring down upon our heads such condemnation from the suffrage states that we would be driven from power.

Cites Republicans' Attitude.

"Why should we not view the situation as our Republican friends are doing and line up for the passage of the amendment? If this plan is pursued, then the suffrage question cannot be made a political and partisan issue. On the other hand, the Democratic Party cannot go into the campaign next year with any hope of success with a large Republican vote in Congress in favor of the suffrage amendment and a large Democratic vote in Congress against the amendment.

"How can we of the South expect the confidence of the nation in controling the great committees of Congress unless we are willing to trust millions of citizens in suffrage and nonsuffrage States who are asking us at this time to show our confidence in them by granting the right of suffrage to millions of sincere, intelligent and patriotic women?

DRIVING, NOT DRIVEN!

There are two ways of doing work, whether it be conducting a building operation or running a delicatessen store — one is to drive the work ahead or have the work drive you from behind.

The efficiency and speed of a Thompson-Starrett job consist in the fact that we run the job, the job does not run us.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Berkeley

A complete office building in every sense of the word is the Berkeley Building. Its six passenger elevators, its all-night service, its barber shop, cigar counter and entrances on both 44th and 45th Streets, are instances of its attractions. Why, there are even swimming pools in the basement!

BERKELEY ARCADE CORPORATION
19-25 WEST 44TH ST.
18-22 WEST 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE M. H. 1151.

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1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
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E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
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Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
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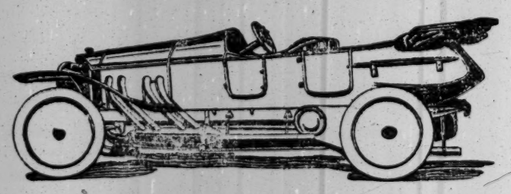

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Sold and Guaranteed by

MERCEDES REPAIR CO.

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Why Franklin Cars Are Selling and Why They Will Continue To Sell

YOU hear a great deal of talk about the automobile business. Just write this down for a fact:

The service car—the car of practical utility—has nothing to fear from these exacting times. The ***nature of demand*** has changed but ***demand*** goes on.

Buyers want economy. The car that meets conditions is not suffering for buyers. The economical utility car will "carry on" as long as the country carries on—men must get about.

Unthinking people who refer to every passenger automobile as a pleasure car do not speak of the "pleasure elevator" or the "pleasure trolley".

When the utility car stops, the country will stop. We cannot go back to old methods. Feed is high and there are not enough horses.

In Every Thrift and Efficiency Test Held the Franklin Established a Record

Perhaps because the automobile is a comparatively new invention, is the reason why no ***universal standard*** of mileage for either gasoline or tires has been adopted by all cars.

Or perhaps it is figured that motorists are not interested in low operating and maintenance costs.

It remains a fact, however, that if all fine cars were as efficient as the Franklin, a gallon of gasoline would deliver more than the typical average of six to eleven miles. It would go twenty or ***more*** miles, as Franklin owners, daily make a gallon go.

It is also certain that if all cars were as efficient as the Franklin, a set of tires would do considerably better than 6,000 or 7,000 miles. The national mileage of Franklin owners, over a five year period and compiled from owners' own reports, show 10,203 miles to the set.

For every fine motor car to be as efficient as the Franklin, every fine motor car would have to be ***scientifically*** constructed—a ***scientific light-weight*** car.

Trend Toward Franklin Cars Since Increased Costs of Gasoline and Tires

To get Franklin efficiency, means doing away with the gasoline-consuming Water Cooling System and adopting ***direct air cooling.***

This means the ***elimination*** of the 177 complicated parts of plumbing that hold water—then as in the Franklin, there would be nothing to freeze in Winter; and in Summer there would be nothing to overheat. And the expense that follows these annoyances, of course, would be avoided.

To get Franklin tire mileage and Franklin long life, every fine motor car would have to adopt ***Franklin flexible construction;*** its light ***unsprung*** weight; its full elliptic springs—the ***basic*** Franklin principles that ***minimize*** friction and drag, and do away with excessive and unnecessary hammering on the tires.

The used car problem, too, would be solved. All a motorist has to do to ascertain the relative long life of fine motor cars is to study used car advertising and the ***prices*** quoted. It tells the motorist, if he is alert, what to ***avoid*** when considering the purchase of a ***new*** car.

Construction of Motor Cars Show Motorists Whether Economy Is Possible

Whenever a motorist wonders why he is unable to join in the conservation of the nation's gasoline and rubber—

Whenever he feels that his operating and maintenance costs are double that of his friend the Franklin owner—

He need only to examine the ***construction*** of his car.

Then know the facts about the Franklin Basic Principles of Scientific Light-Weight Construction.

These principles and the 1,000 pounds difference in favor of the Light-Weight Franklin are very likely to make him a Franklin Owner—immediately.

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HEIRS FIND $150,000 IN WILL OF A PAUPER

Appellate Division Overrules Surrogate and Orders Trial of Contest.

WOMAN DIED IN BELLEVUE

Evidence Offered That She Consumed Half a Gallon of Whisky and 40 Cigarettes a Day.

Through the action of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in setting aside an order of Surrogate Fowler, the heirs of a woman who died in poverty in Bellevue Hospital are enabled to contest before a jury a will which was only a worthless piece of paper signed by a pauper at the time of her death, but which through the subsequent death of a sister now disposes of an estate worth $150,000. If Surrogate Fowler's order probating the will had been upheld, $125,000 of the money would have gone to a man who posed as the dead woman's husband for some years, and who is accused of treating her cruelly and inducing her to make the will in his favor while she was in a weakened condition through the use of liquor and cigarettes.

The will in question is that of Mrs. Susie Warner Wolfe, made on Feb. 3, 1915., She died a charity patient in Bellevue on Dec. 29, 1915. The story of the later years of her life as told in the affidavits submitted to the Appellate Division and previously to Surrogate Fowler, is one of the most sordid recitals ever revealed in the Surrogate records. While her death is stated by Dr. William E. Young, her physician, who received $10,000 in the will now being contested, to have been due to a heat stroke, and by Thomas P. Illingworth, the chief legatee, to have been the result of starvation due to the refusal of her relatives to aid her, the contestants allege that it was caused by alcoholism, and that for years before her death she consumed two quarts of whiskey and four packages of cigarettes a day.

The chief contestants of the will are Mrs. Georgie B. Wentz of 335 West End Avenue, half-sister, and Albert B. Nichols, her half-brother, of Elizabeth Park, Hempstead, L. I. She was also survived by her husband, Joseph C. Wolfe, who married her when she was 15 years of age, and left her five years later. In her will she gave only $5 each to her husband, brother and sister.

The property which will be distributed under the will of the woman who lived in poverty and squalor and whose only means of existence was money that she or Illingworth could borrow or the small sum earned by Illingworth when he worked at intervals as a furniture mover, is half of a fund of $300,000 left by her aunt, Susan W. Nichols. Under the latter's will the estate was left in trust for her brother and sister during their lifetime. Upon their death half the fund was to be held for the benefit of Mrs. Wolfe, and Mrs. Wolfe had power to dispose of it in her will. Her half of the trust fund did not revert to her until June 1 last, and since that time the money has been payable to the persons named by Mrs. Wolfe in her will or to her heirs at law in case it is held that she left no valid will.

The contest of the will was filed on June 23, 1916, by James H. Hickey, as attorney for the contestants. The action was set for trial before a jury in the Surrogates' Court on Nov. 25, 1916. A few days before the trial, Mr. Hickey, after some dispute with the contestants over his fee, announced that he wouldn't represent them because he didn't believe they had a chance to win, although he had advised them previously that they had a good cause of action. They then consulted Toney A. Hardy of the law firm of Stanchfield & Levy, who, after looking over all documents in the case, advised the contestants to proceed with the action. When the case was called before Surrogate Fowler, Lawyer Hickey announced that he had withdrawn, and Mr. Hardy asked the Surrogate for time in which to prepare the case for trial. The Surrogate refused an adjournment and on the testimony of two law clerks who had witnessed the will, he admitted it to probate. Counsel for the Franklin Trust Company, which had been named as executor because Illingworth's father, originally named to act, had died, did not call the third witness to the will, Robert L. Turk, the attorney who drew it. Mr. Turk will be called by the contestants when the case is tried under the Appellate Division ruling.

Stanchfield & Levy spent months preparing papers on an application to reopen the default of the contestants and set aside the probate of the will, and the petition was made to Surrogate Fowler last August. He handed down an opinion denying the application in October.

The petition of the decedent's half-sister, Mrs. Wentz, said that between 1911 and 1915 Mrs. Wolfe was dispossessed from nineteen places in which she lived during that period because of disturbances or because she did not pay the rent. Two days before the will was executed Mrs. Wolfe is alleged to have shown bruises on her body which she said were inflicted by Illingworth.

EXPERTS STUDY PRICES.

Prof. Fisher and Others to Determine Reason for Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A committee appointed by the American Economic Association, of which Professor Irving Fisher of Yale is President, met at the Cosmos Club today to consider the rise in war prices and possible remedies for the situation.

When asked about the initial session of the committee and the work before it, Professor Fisher said the appointment of the committee was the outgrowth of letters which had come in large numbers to his predecessor as President of the association, Professor John R. Commins of the University of Wisconsin, suggesting that the association could render a very useful service to the nation in investigating and explaining the great increases in prices.

The committee comprises Professor Fisher, Professor E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton, Royal Meeker of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Professor Warren S. Persons of Colorado College, Professor R. M. Anderson, Jr., of Harvard, and Professor Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University.

"The committee represents various viewpoints on the subject," said Professor Fisher tonight. "Commissioner Meeker is a great student of index numbers for measuring changes in price levels Professor Kemmerer is an expert consultant for the Governments of Mexico and the Philippine Islands, by which his recommendations are under consideration as to currency reform. Professor Mitchell has made a study of changes of prices in the civil war and business cycles. Professor Persons has made a study of business barometers. Professor Anderson has written extensively on the theory of money and the money market. I have been interested for many years in the subject of the purchasing power of money and its changes.

"We are finding ourselves in substantial agreement on many fundamental practical points, and hope, as soon as it is ready, to make a public report that will satisfy the public demand for an explanation of rising prices in wartime and the high cost of living in relation to the war. We expect to take up the whole subject of the relation of financing the war to the purchasing power of money, as to loans versus taxes, as to loans out of savings versus loans out of borrowings and as to how the potential investment fund of the country can be increased."

Professor Fisher said the first report would be ready in a fortnight.

SAYS EGG LABELS MISLEAD.

John J. Dillon Charges Dealers with Swindling Customers.

Ex-State Commissioner of Markets John J. Dillon declared yesterday that he had sufficient evidence to convince him that many stores in the city were selling cold-storage eggs for fresh eggs at 65 cents a dozen. According to Mr. Dillon, the deception has become possible despite the fact that all cold-storage eggs must be stamped as such under the present regulations. The stamps on many of them are so indistinct and so blurred that an unscrupulous retailer or wholesaler can very easily smuggle them into the fresh eggs and sell them as fresh eggs.

"I find this practice is not confined to a few exceptions," said Mr. Dillon yesterday. "My investigations have shown that there are many stores along the upper part of Broadway where this is being done on an extensive scale. It is safe to say that the thousands of consumers in this city are paying from 15 cents to 17 cents more for their eggs than they should.

Officials of the Federal Food Board stated yesterday that Mr. Dillon's charge would be submitted to a thorough investigation. It is believed, however, that the label rule which goes into effect on Jan. 10, requiring every retailer to label his commodities as to grade and quality, will make such deception impossible.

Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams will go to Washington to attend a general conference there of food administrators from all over the country. Mr. Williams learned yesterday that the salary of $1 per year, under which he was engaged by the Government, will not be paid him, as the Food Administration, under a special provision, has been permitted to accept voluntary service.

State Police Raid Gamblers.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Thirty-one prisoners were taken early today when Chief of Police Simpkins and twelve members of the State police raided a lively crap game here. The members of the State police were in a White Plains moving picture house when Chief Simpkins sent word he wanted them in Tuckahoe. Word was flashed on the screen and the men made a record run from White Plains to Tuckahoe in seven taxicabs. It is said that from $100 to $500 was bet at a time on a turn of the dice. It is understood that wealthy residents of Tuckahoe hired detectives to obtain the evidence.

CHURCH IS 50 YEARS OLD.

Dr. van Dyke Preaches at Brick Presbyterian Anniversary Service.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former Ambassador to Holland and a former pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, preached there yesterday morning at the service inaugurating the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the church. A special music program was rendered in connection with the service, one of the features being an anthem, "Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken," written expressly for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the church. Dr. Merrill officiated at the service, and asked that any of the congregation who had surplus coal which they could possibly spare to report it at once so that it could be distributed to the needy.

Speaking of the peace proposals now being made, Dr. Van Dyke said the pride, the greed, the ambition, the treachery, and the arrogance of Imperial Germany had plunged the world into misery, and that was what we were fighting against. "Let us accept no peace that does not mean the defeat of the enemy," he said.

"We of today complain of living in an age in which it is so difficult to have faith," continued Dr. Van Dyke. "We ought to rejoice that we live in an age in which it is hard to believe, and when faith has to fight to keep its footing. Faith has to live in conflict with doubt in order to e kept pure. God is not a silly school teacher who proposes to develop us y play."

The celebration commemorates the founding of the church on Jan. 1, 1868, when the Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, the first pastor, preached his first sermon in the new church which then stood at Beekman Street and Park Row to accommoda'e the uptown members of the First Presbyterian Church, which was then in Wall Street. The church moved to its present site in 1858. Dr. Van Dyke was minister of the church from 1883 to 1900.

Sacred Pageant at Y. W. C. A.

"The Steps of Gold," a pageant depicting scenes connected with the birth of Christ, was presented yesterday evening at the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Avenue, by the Girls' Patriotic Service League of the New York War-Camp Community Service. The pageant was to have been given on the Bryant Park steps of the Public Library a week ago, but had to be postponed because of the cold weather. Most of the girls who took part in the pageant were working girls who made their own costumes.

MISS B. ARMOUR ENGAGED.

To Wed Rev. Walter Lowrie, Rector of the American Church in Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Armour of Princeton, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara Armour, to the Rev. Walter Lowrie, rector of St. Paul's, the American church in Rome, Italy.

Mr. Lowrie arrived here on New Year's Day. He is the son of the late Samuel Thompson Lowrie and Mrs. Lowrie of Philadelphia, and was graduated from Princeton in 1890 and then from the Princeton Theological Seminary, later studying at Griefswald and at Berlin. At one time he was the assistant pastor at the Central Presbyterian Church, this city. Later he became an Episcopalian, and was the rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., leaving there in 1907 to succeed Dr. Nevin, who died, in the rectorship of St. Paul's in Rome, where he has since remained. Miss Armour is a sister of Norman Armour and Allison Armour, 2d.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart of Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Stuart, to Arthur Luby of Springfield, Mass. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kierstead of Montclair have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes Butcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Butcher, also of Montclair. Lieutenant Butcher is stationed at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Wood of Boston announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Irene Wood, to Captain Bernard Lucas Sutcliffe of Halifax, England, and a member of the Northumberland Fusilliers. The wedding will take place soon. Mr. Wood is the President of the American Woolen Company.

Mumford-Blake.

Lieutenant Nicholas Van Slyck Mumford, O. O. R. O., and Miss Aycliffe Malbome Blake, daughter of Colonel Edmund M. Blake, C. A. C., were married on Saturday at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L. I., by the Very Rev. Dean Treder. Miss Olivia Middleton Blake attended her sister, and the bridegroom's cousin, George Van Slyck, U. S. N. R., was the best man. The wedding was originally planned for Jan. 13, but was hurried for war reasons.

STATE MUST RETRENCH.

Travis Calls for Reduction of Construction and Other Expenses.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Suggestions that the Legislature reduce the new construction work and the operating expenses of the State so as to necessitate a direct tax for the State's debt requirements only, are embodied in a report by Controller Travis, which was made public tonight. The Controller declared that in this way only could the tax rate be kept down to approximately the level of 1917.

"An examination and analysis of the statement of desired appropriations aggregating $38,114,686," said Mr. Travis, "indicates that many of the requests are greatly in excess of the present actual requirements, and the total amount of appropriations can be greatly reduced from the amount requested."

Miss Townsend to Wed Jan. 19.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Gibert Townsend, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, and granddaughter of the late Dr. James T. Gibert of Newport, and the late Dwight Townsend of this city, and Donald Thompson Atkinson of Quebec will take place very quietly on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 19, at the home of the bride's parents, 290 Lexington Avenue.

RED CROSS MEN BONDED.

National Surety Company Backs All of Its 3,300 Treasurers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Red Cross announces that it has obtained through the generosity of the National Surety Company a fidelity bond covering the Treasurers of 3,300 chapters throughout America. The bond is one of the largest ever issued to a benevolent organization. The total amount specified in the schedule is approximately $4,500,000. If the anti-rebate law permits, the National Surety Company has agreed to contribute to the Red Cross the amount of the premium, so that the bond eventually will cost the Red Cross nothing.

The Surety Company does not require the Red Cross to notify it of any change of Treasurers, and no investigation by the company's agents has been, or will be, made with respect to the local Treasurers. Two other large fidelity bonds, under the same conditions, have also been issued by the National Surety Company to the American Red Cross as follows:

One, for $1,500,000, protects the Red Cross with respect to money-handling officials and employes in the main office at Washington, and also at the divisional headquarters in various States. The other, for $141,000, protects the Red Cross with respect to its officials in Europe.

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Nearly three years ago the Clydesdale truck, which was efficiently performing its peaceful duties in this country, was selected for war service in Europe.

The keenest engineering minds of France, England and America met and in joint conference made certain changes in its construction to enable it to meet better the super strains of war service.

As a result it now embodies the best practices of these three nations—combining the refinements of European design with the advantages of American manufacturing methods.

Traffic managers in this country have found that Clydesdale performance in *peaceful commerce* is on just as high a plane of excellence as its performance on the shell torn fields of France and Flanders.

The Clydesdale embodies important and exclusive features—features that have proved their value in both war and peace.

Prominent among them is the Krebs Patented Automatic Controller. This device is not an ordinary *governor*, but an *exclusive patented attachment that practically acts as a second driver*. It *maintains any speed*—up hill or down, and positively *prevents engine racing*.

Another exclusive feature is the Clydesdale radiator, patterned after the famous London General Omnibus radiator—with a tremendous cooling surface of plain standard copper tubing.

Clysdesdale transmission is the flexible four-speed type. Final drive is through worm-gear.

The Clydesdale deep pressed steel frame is heavily cross braced, giving ample strength for any emergency.

A rugged four cylinder motor supplies an abundance of power with a minimum expenditure of fuel.

Long chrome vanadium springs give perfect suspension, and all suspension pins are ground accurately to size and operate in bronze bushings.

Each detail of construction is an index to the strength of the entire truck—a strength that has enabled the Clydesdale to win its spurs under conditions far harsher than you will ever impose upon it.

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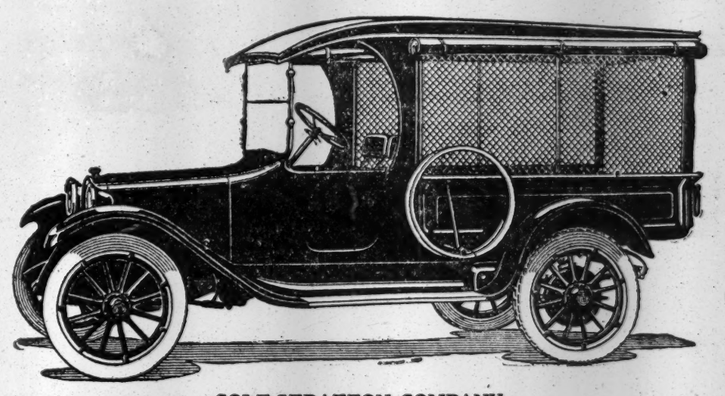

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The Glory of Paying an Income Tax

THAT fine old fisher of men, John the Apostle, went straight to the masculine heart and stirred the good red blood when he said to the young men of his day, "I write unto you because you are strong."

Strength has always been the glory of manhood. To-day it is the glory of the American. America needs its strong men, and is calling them because they are strong.

Men of two kinds must be reckoned with in these critical days. One kind is a burden and a drag on the Government. They fill the institutions, the prisons, and the internment camps. They must be carried as a dead weight, as impediments in America's onward course. Thank God, the other kind is far more numerous! They are the men who lift and carry their country's burdens. They exult in their strength. They take up, with glad hearts, their share of the load, and push out in front, "rejoicing as a strong man to run a race."

The nation has sent its boys to war. Now it calls its men and women at home to pay the money without which the war will fail and the boys will die. It calls six and a half million men, because of their greater strength, to carry a greater share of their country's burden of life and death. The name of their special share of the patriot's burden is "Income Tax." Every unmarried man whose income in 1917 was as much as one thousand dollars and every married man whose income was two thousand dollars or more must make a report to the Government, by March 1, 1918, on a printed form provided for the purpose. Inquire of any bank.

WHY have we sent our boys out from our homes into the furnace of war? Why have we sent our young men, the strength, and hope, and pride of our nation, to face the fury of the Hun? Why have we urged them to go, and cheered them as they marched away, while we stayed at home?

It is not because we wanted them to do our part, to pay our price, to render our allegiance. It is not because their going would leave us free to live in ease and comfort, pursuing our pleasure, piling up our profits. We did not ask our boys to suffer and die that we might shirk.

We sent them because they could go and we could not. We cheered their going because we knew in our hearts that we, also, are going to give our best and our utmost, as Americans, in answer to our country's call. Every cheer we uttered was a solemn pledge of our support to the boys who marched away. Our uncovered heads as Old Glory passed by at the head of the regiments was the sign of our own allegiance, our own passion of love for America, and our firm purpose to pay our part of the great price of its glory.

No grudging, fault-finding complaint at the work of Congress will come from the American who would add his full strength to his country's arm, and do his part of her glorious task. With earnest study and thorough discussion in many public hearings and long sessions through nights and days of careful preparation, the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee constructed the war revenue bill by which all the people might bear some part of their country's stupendous burden, and the strong a larger part. The representatives of the people in Congress, from every district of the land, gave the bill serious and faithful consideration. It now is law,—our law. We all know it is not perfect, none know it more than those who strove to make it as good as they could. It may yet be modified and improved in some details, but whatever its final form, our only duty is to comply with its provisions, gladly performing our appointed share of America's great task.

The proudest part comes to you who are blessed with the larger incomes from America's prosperity, and who can lift a special share of your country's burden. Your ability to render this greater service to the cause of liberty is your glory as an American citizen. If ever you felt satisfaction and thanksgiving that you have such an income, you will feel it now, when it gives you greater power for glorious service.

In the usual course of business, THE LITERARY DIGEST would have used this page in many of the leading newspapers of the nation to present its own claims upon the attention of all busy, thoughtful Americans; but at this serious moment, facing the supreme task of America's defense of her liberties, and her matchless service to humanity, THE LITERARY DIGEST dedicates this page to the glorious cause which thrills every American heart as we enter the New Year.

All the world shall gain a new knowledge of America and Americans in this coming year. And we shall come to know ourselves as never before. We shall honor the Americans who go into the great battles of freedom. We shall cheer them, help them, pray for them; and as we report promptly to our Government our Income Tax, and so lift a strong man's share of its burden, the glory of our country will rise in our own souls, and every day in the coming year we shall say, with a new thrill of understanding, as that grand old patriot, Daniel Webster, said,

"Thank God, I—I also—Am an American!"

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GALLI-CURCI REFUSES TO SING IN NEW YORK

Declines to Make First Appearance Here When Not at Her Best.

QUITS CHICAGO OPERA TOUR

Local Season May Be Given with Other Stars, Though Campanini Still Hopes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—That she does not want to face a new and untried public in her present condition of fatigue is the reason given by Mme. Galli-Curci for her refusal to go to New York and Boston with the Chicago Opera Company.

"I have sung forty-two times in opera and concerts this season," said the prima donna today. "I was under contract with Mr. Campanini to give fifteen performances in Chicago, and I have already given eighteen.

"Before the Chicago season opened I sang the part of Lucia fifteen times. Many times it was a matter of singing in the evening and traveling on a sleeper all night. Then I gave nine concerts, and I am quite worn out.

"Three weeks ago I told Mr. Campanini that I wished to be relieved from my contract to go to New York. He did not wish to go without me, but finally he agreed. He asked me if I would finish out the season here, and I said I would, and he also asked me to write a letter to the Directors of the Opera Association, which I did."

Mme. Galli-Curci admitted she owed much to Mr. Campanini for introducing her to America.

"It would hurt me, as well as the Chicago Opera Company, if I sang before a public that does not know me when I am not at my best," she said. "The audiences and the critics would not be kind to me, and it would do me much harm. Next year, maybe, I shall sing in New York, but I cannot this year. I was to give three concerts there after the opera season, but I shall have to cancel these, too.

"It will mean a loss of $30,000 or $40,000 to me, but that is nothing compared with my reputation as a singer."

Mr. Campanini in a statement said: "The répertoire for New York and Boston is being made up in the expectation and belief that Mme. Galli-Curci will take part in her usual rôles. I certainly did not release her from the New York and Boston engagements.

"The New York public is anxiously awaiting her appearance there with the Chicago company, and I cannot believe that Mme. Galli-Curci will desert our other great artists at this time when we have the opportunity to present our organization in New York, where I am confident it will achieve the artistic success which it richly deserves. Personally, I am sure that Mme. Galli-Curci will respect her contract with us."

But, nevertheless, Galli-Curci reiterates: "I will not go to New York with the company."

The Chicago Opera Company, long announced to open on Jan. 22 next, at the Lexington Opera House, a four weeks' season in New York, followed by a fortnight in Boston, has been understood to base its plans for invasion of the East on local interest to hear Galli-Curci, who for two Winters has had remarkable success in the West. Engaged by Campanini for two appearances at a nominal fee, she created a sensation last year, and the Auditorium was sold out at $7 rates whenever she sang in Chicago.

Mme. Galli-Curci, whose introduction to New York in concert was twice postponed in favor of the present opera enterprise, was said last night to have differed with Director Campanini as to details of the tour affecting the salary she should receive and the prominence given to her name. Melba, Mary Garden, and other prima donnas have recently sung in the West, and are also included in the New York prospectus. Without Galli-Curci the visit would lose its principal novelty here. It was denied that she had joined the rival Metropolitan troupe.

At the Metropolitan Opera House, where such troubles before now have been taken with little credence, there was a disposition to doubt the seriousness of yesterday's reported break between the Chicago impresario and the new star, who must sooner or later challenge the verdict of New York. Mme. Galli-Curci's concert manager, Charles Wagner, went to Chicago, according to his representative, who was at John McCormack's concert at the Hippodrome last night, but Mr. Wagner, after talking with all hands, declined to interfere.

The public interest in Galli-Curci, since her concerts first brought her nearer to New York, promised well for her appearance at the Lexington, if the plans should be carried out after all. Local opinion was that the present quarrel would be settled before Jan. 22, or that the opera tour, if abandoned, would be dropped rather because of more practical difficulties due to the war's effect on all amusement enterprises.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Virginia Harned will return to the stage this month to appear with Arnold Daly in Herman Bahr's play, "Josephine," in which Daly will be seen in the role of Napoleon. The play has been adapted by Dr. Washburn Freund, and will have its first performance in Atlantic City on Jan. 17. The cast, in addition to Daly and Miss Harned, will include Arthur Forrest, Harry Mestayer, Hubert Wilkie, Paul Irving, Ann Andrews, Aimee Dalmores, and Marion Ballou.

"Words and Music" will be withdrawn from the Fulton on Saturday night, and on next Monday Margaret Anglin's production of "Billeted" will be moved to that theatre from the Playhouse. At the Fulton matinees will be given Fridays, in addition to Wednesdays and Saturdays. The new production at the Playhouse is as yet unannounced.

Augustus Thomas's play, "The Copperhead" will have its first performance tonight in Hartford. The play is in two parts and is based upon a story by ex-Congressman Frank Landis of Indiana. Lionel Barrymore will have the leading role. "The Grass Widow" ended its engagement at the Princess on Saturday night and will be produced here again in about three weeks by Arthur Hammerstein. In the meantime the piece will be rewritten, recast, and renamed.

The present program of the Washington Square Players will enter upon its final two weeks tonight, and the third bill of the season will be offered on Monday, Jan. 21. Susan Glaspell's comedy, "Suppressed Desires," will be revived on the new program, which will also include "The Sand Bar Queen," a comedy by George Cronyn, and "Pokey," a historical burlesque by Philip Moeller.

Two special performances of "Everyman," with Edith Wynne Matthison in the title rôle, will be given at the Cort Theatre on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 18, and the following morning. The performances will be given under the auspices of the Shakespeare Playhouse, of which Frank McEntee is the director, and will be followed throughout the season by special Shakespearean performances at the same theatre. Miss Matthison's company will include Pedro de Cordoba.

Mrs. George Madden Martin's "Emmy Lou" stories are about to be dramatized by Eleanor Gates.

Butler Davenport's production of "The Silent Assertion" will have its final performance at the Bramhall Playhouse tomorrow night, and the same author's "Keeping Up Appearances" will be revived next week.

A performance of "Pippa Passes" will be given at the Cort Theatre on Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Italian Ambulance Fund. The performance will be under the auspices of the New York Browning Society, and Mabel Taliaferro will be at the head of the cast.

George M. Cohan, Nora Bayes, Elsie Ferguson, and Frances Starr have been added to those who will appear at the Militia of Arms Benefit matinee at the Belasco a week from today.

Monday, Thursday, and Saturday matinees will be given at the Broadhurst Theatre during the remainder of the engagement of "Lord and Lady Algy."

HONOR JOAN OF ARC.

Tableau and Exercises Commemorate Anniversary of Her Birth.

The 505th anniversary of the birth of Joan of Arc was celebrated in the College Theatre of St. Francis Xavier Church, 36 West Sixteenth Street, last night under the direction of Fordham University. A tableau called "Jeanne d'Arc Hearing the Voices" was presented by Laurette Taylor, the actress, who impersonated Joan of Arc; M. Jean d'Ys, who impersonated a poet, and O. P. Heggie, an English actor, who impersonated St. Michael.

A study of the life of Joan of Arc was read by the Rev. Matthew L. Fortier, Dean of the Graduate School of Fordham University, in which he described her wonderful powers, which he said could only have been inspired by a miracle from heaven.

M. d'Ys, who took the part of the poet in the tableau, was a participant in the battle of the Marne and has been wounded six times. He is now Professor of French Letters in the Graduate School of Fordham University. He is teaching in the free French classes which Fordham University has opened in the Woolworth Building for American soldiers, sailors, members of the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, and other societies which send their members to France for war relief. Cardinal Farley, under whose especial patronage the celebration was held, was unable to attend.

CATHOLIC CHARITY CONCERT

Benefit for Day Nurseries to be Given at the Hippodrome.

The Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean, pastor of St. James's Church, 32 James Street, and Director of the annual concert given by the United Catholic Works, for the benefit of nineteen day nurseries and twelve settlement houses on Manhattan Island, announced yesterday that this year's concert would be held at the Hippodrome on the evening of Sunday, Jan. 20.

Father McGean said the demands on the organization are exceeding those of any former year on account of the greater number of babies being left at the day nurseries by wives of soldiers who have taken employment since the beginning of the war.

Cardinal Farley, who is President of the United Catholic Works, will make an address at the concert. W. H. Taft will also be present and give a short talk. Father McGean announced that twenty concert and stage artists have already volunteered.

CONCERTS OFFFER MANY NOVELTIES

Kalinnikow's Symphony Shares Damrosch Matinee with Zimbalist as Star.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, TOO

Philharmonic Plays "The Rain" and Zoellners a "Jack o' Lantern"—Metropolitan, McCormack and Others.

One of the most sonorous climaxes in music since Tschaikowsky's solemn "Overture 1812" to come out of Russia recently, its score said to have been brought here by a member of the Root mission, was heard yesterday at the concert of the Symphony Society in Aeolian Hall, where a new Kalinnikow symphony was produced, and at its close, as in the older master's tone-picture of Moscow, the clash of strings, wind, and percussion was loudly mingled with the ringing of bells. As a foreword in the society's bulletin put it, "From this point to the end, pandemonium reigns." On a flyleaf of the score, as further noted, there was printed a Russian folksong, which formed the motto or generating theme of the entire work.

It was a gay marching song, a swinging measure, "with three main accents instead of the four customary in Western music," persisting through all its varied proclamations in the ensuing formal contrasts of mood and of instrumentation. It was most beautifully "sung" in quieter passages, especially the second movement, an andante cantabile, where the air was intoned by the English horn as a gentle elegy, strangely drawn from the "Pandora's box" of the Russian peasant tune. Lest any should read into the symphony an implication of Russia's new revolutions, it may be added that Kalinnikow died in 1901, though his other and first symphony was given by the society only two years ago in New York.

Efrem Zimbalist assisted Mr. Damrosch and the orchestra in a violin concerto new to America, composed by Hubay, a Hungarian, once professor at Brussels. The concerto, which bristled with difficulties, started poorly, in fact by overwhelming the solo instrument as is the modern way, yet here again, among four formal movements, it was the adagio that gave full play to a certain spiritual quality in the performer, while the more taxing parts were tossed off with brilliant effect.

The Philharmonic Society at the same matinée hour in Carnegie Hall played an interesting program, with Louis Graveure, baritone, as soloist, and a new composition, "The Rain," by an American, Emerson Whithorne, who bowed his acknowledgments from the stage. The piece was bracketed with Debussy's "Rondes de Printemps," to which it formed a brief prelude of homage to the French pioneer. Mr. Graveure sang airs from "Dinorah" and Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha," while Mr. Stransky opened with Goldmark's overture "In Spring," and closed with the second symphony of Rachmaninoff.

The Zoellner Quartet, playing at the Princess yesterday afternoon, also brought forward a novelty, for which they asked a hearing on schedule time "at 3:47 o'clock." Between Haydn's quartet, Op. 74, No. 1, and Beethoven's so-called "harp" quartet, the two sketches, Op. 15, by Eugene Goosens, an Englishman, answered well to their titles, "By the Tarn," a sound of waters in a pool, and "Jack o' Lantern," a tonal will-o'-the-wisp. Both were short, and both "different" from what chamber music audiences are accustomed to hear.

The Metropolitan's usual concert last evening presented a name unfamiliar to the public of the opera house, Marvine Maazel, a pianist, who made his first appearance in Tschaikowsky's concerto and pieces by Chopin and Liszt. Mr. Martinelli sang tenor airs from "Faust" and "Aïda," and Marie Conde, the young American coloratura soprano of amazing topnotes, reappeared in David's "Charmant Oiseau" and songs including "Comin' Thro the Rye." There were many encores.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, faced a throng at the Hippodrome last night, as he has more than once before this season. His songs ranged from airs of Handel's "Semele" and "Rodelinda" to some of his old favorite melodies, assisted by Edwin Schneider and the violinist, Andre Polah. Two hundred soldiers, the tenor's guests, stood at attention while he sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Bianca Randall, soprano, with Francis Moore, pianist, gave at the George M. Cohan Theatre last night the first of a series announced as "a return to the American idea of entertainment," songs of other days, foreign and home-grown. Miss Randall gave war songs, negro airs, and a selection from "Madame Butterfly."

SCHOOL FOR SHIPBUILDERS.

State Will Instruct Men for Service in Yards About New York.

The first class in shipbuilding for the instruction of men making ships for the emergency merchant fleet of the United States opens this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Port Richmond School Building on Staten Island. Application for enrollment in the school may be made at offices opened by the State Education Department on the seventh floor at 49 Lafayette Street.

Courses will consist of ten two-hour lessons, occupying two nights a week for five weeks. The courses are intended to supply the shipbuilding contractors with the labor which they must have if they are to fulfill their contracts with the Government. Owing to the great demand for these workers at this time, there is a scarcity throughout the country, and any student who completes one of these courses is certain of immediate employment at good wages for several years to come.

About 6,000 men are now employed in the three shipbuilding yards on Staten Island. A great majority of these workers were not employed in the shipyards before the war. Twice that number will be required before six months have expired, and more will be needed later.

WANT SHIP MONEY REPAID.

Norwegian Committee to Take Up Matter in Washington.

The committee of the Norwegian Ship Owners' Association, who have been stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, went to Washington yesterday to hold conferences with State Department officials to reach some settlement regarding the 700,000 tons of shipping under construction here for Norwegian firms which have been taken over by the Federal Government.

Members of the committee stated that nearly all the money for the ships had been paid in advance, and numbers of banks in Norway are badly in need of these funds. The committee includes E. Thon, E. M. Stray, G. M. Bryde, and T. Dannevig of Christiania.

"Ben Hur" Tour Ends Jan. 19.

Klaw & Erlanger announced yesterday that transportation difficulties have made it necessary to bring the tour of "Ben Hur" to an end, and accordingly the piece will conclude its present season in St. Louis on Jan. 19. The play requires for its transportation a special train of six to eight baggage cars, and on several occasions the production has failed to arrive in a city in time to give the Monday night performance.

ADDED to the very unusual bodily comfort of the new Hupmobile is the comfort of low cost of operation and low cost of maintenance.

Owners report from 44 states that the car *does* average 24 per cent greater gasoline mileage, and 15 to 18 per cent greater tire mileage.

Hupmobile Exhibit, Grand Central Palace, Space A-22 straight ahead from main entrance—fourth exhibit on right

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¶ You're on tour in the mountains. Trails tilted almost on end, forbidding ascents that show up the true colors of your car. ¶ The rush of power from the energetic 83 horsepower motor of the Standard "8" is equal to the sternest climb. You soar on pinions of power up perilous cliff-sides. You hit the grade at 30 miles per hour. And behold, the little needle is still at 30 when you reach the top. Or throttle down and see what she'll do. Watch your speedometer—10 miles an hour, 5, 3, 1½. It hardly seems possible—and your gear is still in "high." Yet not a sign of laboring. Now give her gas. Forget your gears. Gathering speed like a bird or aeroplane, you complete your climb in a whirl of 40—or even 50-mile-an-hour strainless motion. ¶ As safe for touring after 50,000 miles as after 1,000. ¶ Made by Standard Steel Car Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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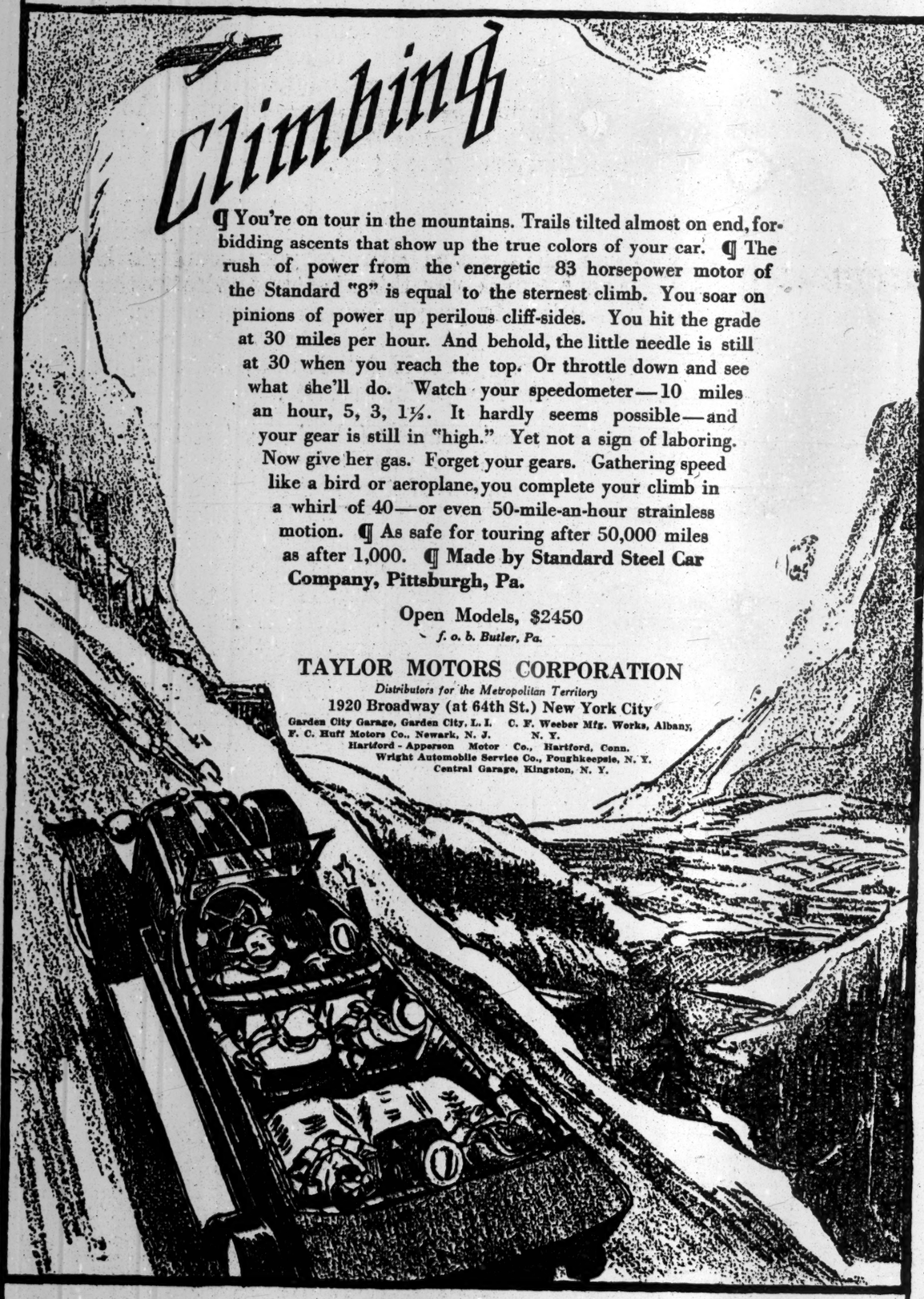

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EAST SIDE MOURNS DR. PAUL KAPLAN

Physician Who Devoted His Life Ministering to the Poor Dies of Pneumonia.

SHELTERED MANY EXILES

For Years He Kept In Close Touch with the Revolutionary Movement in Russia.

Representative citizens and social workers on the east side, including Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward; Prof. Isaac Hourwich, Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Joseph Barondess, Nicholas Aleinikoff, Dr. H. Solotareff, and Max Pine, will pay tribute today to Dr. Paul Kaplan, whose death from pneumonia on Saturday removed from the east side one of its outstanding figures, engaged for the last thirty-six years in interpreting to America the aims of the Russian revolutionary movement and in furnishing relief to the needy.

Many Jewish business houses on the east side will close at 11 o'clock this morning so that their employes may attend the funeral services at Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway. The last act of Dr. Kaplan, which gave him the cold that caused his death, was typical of his life on the east side. A week ago, he was called from his home at 230 East Broadway to attend a sick girl in a family that was without fuel and with little food. Dr. Kaplan received no fee for his service and left with the family money, from his own purse, to pay for medicine, food, and fuel.

An exile from Russia, where he had been engaged in revolutionary work with Kropotkin and Breshkovsky, Dr. Kaplan came to this country thirty-six years ago from Odessa. At that time much misunderstanding existed in this country with regard to the aims of the Russian revolutionists. Dr. Kaplan set himself to the task of explaining to the American people the realities of the revolutionary movement in Russia and the big personalities engaged in the work of undermining Czarism.

At the same time he kept in close touch with the movement in Russia, and maintained a catalogue of all the men and women active in revolutionary work there. When any of these workers escaped from Russia or Siberia and made their way to America Dr. Kaplan would shelter them and see that they were not in want until they were able to help themselves. His wide knowledge caused the elimination of bogus revolutionists who pretended to have escaped from Russia, and who attempted to prey on their fellow-countrymen here.

Dr. Kaplan was active in working for the release of political prisoners of the Czar who escaped to this country, and he figured largely in the release of Jan Pouren, the exile wanted by the Czar's Government for a political offense, and whom President Roosevelt finally refused to order returned.

Organizing the Friends of Russian Freedom, Dr. Kaplan became its Secretary, and also was Secretary of the Russian Social Revolutionary Party. He lived to see the dearest wish of his life accomplished when the scions of the Romanoff family abdicated the throne of Russia.

Dr. Kaplan gave his medical services freely to all who asked, and accepted a fee only when the patient was unquestionably able to pay. He was ill less than a week and died in Beth Israel Hospital at the age of 70. His body lay in state in Forward Hall yesterday, and several thousand men, women and children, many of whom recalled personal acts of service rendered by him, passed the bier.

Baroness de Ridenau Dead.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—Baroness Riedl de Ridenau of Austria, wife of the former Austrian Minister to Mexico, and formerly Miss Margaret Louise Magee of Pittsburgh, died on Dec. 28 at Montreaux, Switzerland, according to word received here today by her mother, Mrs. James Neale. The Baroness was 34 years of age and was born in Pittsburgh. She was married to Baron de Ridenau in 1906. Since the outbreak of the European war she had spent much of her time in Switzerland, her husband being an officer in the Austrian Army. During the last year the Baroness had made a number of attempts to return to this country, but was unable to obtain passports.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE BAYER, a retired cabinetmaker and a veteran of the civil war, is dead at his home, 1,586 Dekalb Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 75 years old.

Mrs. LOUISE R. WENIG, 63 years old, wife of Edward O. Wenig, manager of Boody, McLennan & Co., stock brokers of Brooklyn, died on Friday at her home, 309 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES FRANCIS GERRITY, head day nurse at the Mineola Hospital, died on Friday at the home of his brother, John Gerrity, 399 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 34 years.

Mrs. JULIA LYONS DIEDRICK of 97 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home. She was 50 years old and the wife of August Diedrick, a Brooklyn builder.

MICHAEL QUIGLEY, aged 44, for many years engaged in the trucking business in Brooklyn, died on Friday in St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven, L. I. His home was at 813 Johnston Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE W. BRINS, for several years connected with the insurance firm of Lockwood Brothers, died on Saturday at his home, 182 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-first year.

Miss MATILDA SCOTT PAINE, once a star with the McCall Opera Company, died yesterday at the Hospital for Incurable Cancer in her seventieth year.

CHARLES F. RICHMOND, 48 years old, Assistant Chief National Bank Examiner in the New York District and former Governor of the Province of Jolo, P. I., died last night of pneumonia at his home, 77 West Eighty-fifth Street.

HANS CHRISTIAN REMIEN, a retired accountant, died yesterday at his home, 2,157 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventy-second year.

Miss ELIZABETH W. FETTE, a teacher in the New York public schools, died on Saturday at the German Hospital. Her home was at 535 West 135th Street.

GEORGE GIFFORD DAVIDGE, an organizer and executive of the United States Leather Company and President of the Cotton State Lumber Company, died yesterday at his home in Binghamton, N. Y.

WILLIAM C. AMEND, a member of the drug firm of Eimer & Amend, died on Saturday at his home, 154 West Sixty-fourth Street, in his fifty-eighth year.

JAMES WARD WOODRUFF, for many years a Director of bank and insurance companies in Newark, died on Saturday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his ninety-first year.

LEON KAHN, a tobacco merchant of Pasadena, Cal., died in that city on Saturday, in his 49th year. He leaves a widow.

NORMAN WATERBURY SCUDDER, a graduate of Princeton University, Class of 1916, and a first-year medical student in Cornell University, is dead at Saranac Lake, N. Y., in his 24th year.

CHARLES WOODWARD, 95 years old, said to be the oldest Rotarian in the world, died yesterday at his home in Indianapolis, Ind. Members of Rotary clubs knew him as "Uncle Charlie." He was born at Fairfield, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1822, and was the sixteenth child in a family of nineteen children.

Mrs. EDWARD T. AFFLECK, formerly Agnes Kimball, a choir and concert singer of this city, is dead in Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. JANE P. ROBINSON is dead in Albany, where she went to attend the funeral of her son, Charles M. Robinson, a writer on city planning. She was 70 years old.

HENRY S. CHUBB, National Committeeman of the Republican Party from Florida and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, died of pneumonia at his home at Princeton, Fla., yesterday, aged 60 years.

JEWS APPLAUD DR. HOLMES.

Pastor Says Orthodox Christianity Is Based on Superstition.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, was applauded yesterday by the congregation of the Free Synagogue, in Carnegie Hall, in an exchange of pulpits with Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, when he declared that the orthodox Christian theology was based on "a monstrous superstition" and that these doctrines were the invention of "Paul, a converted Jew," who brought the "exclusiveness" of old Jewish orthodoxy with him and planted it in the Christian religion.

"I hate orthodoxy as I hate hell," Dr. Holmes declared, and added: "Rabbi Wise is nearer to me in the things that count than are 999 out of every 1,000 Christian ministers."

Dr. Holmes attacked the old Jewish "exclusiveness" which Christians, he said, had appropriated to themselves, and declared that "race prejudice" was the only barrier between a liberal congregation like his and a liberal congregation like the Free Synagogue. He called this race prejudice the "one sin of the Jewish race," and said that orthodox Christians hated Jews as well as orthodox Jews hated Christians. This race prejudice Dr. Holmes referred to as "the death's head—the scourge of humanity."

Referring to the recent capture of the Holy Land by the English, the speaker said that Jews and Christians could clasp hands over the "memorable event that the crescent of Mohammed had been exchanged for the Jewish star and the cross of Christ. It marks the event of sublime restoration in the hearts of Jews and Christians of the great human ideal." He declared that the forefathers of both the Jew and Christian once belonged to a common Church. "The early followers of the Nazarene never wanted to leave Israel. He was a Hebrew of the Hebrews. In a controversy with Paul they argued that before a man could become a Christian he must first become a Jew."

Referring to the separation between the Jew and the Christian, the speaker said: "One of the supreme tragedies of human history was when the rift between the Jew and the Christian widened and became so deep that the Jew hated the Christian and the Christian hated the Jew, and each began persecuting the other." Dr. Holmes said that he did not blame the Jew for hating the Christian so much as he did the Christian for hating the Jew, because of the length of the persecution suffered by the Jews.

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SEE HOUDINI'S ELEPHANT VANISH. Mat. To-Day $1.00 Best Seats NIGHTS at 8:15.

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Every Evening 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Adolf Philipp presents Joh. Strauss' Operetta
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—at a price and a time to which good business judgment would say "no", except for the fact that—

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—of the hardy, handsome Tan Cape Gloves we have been proud to sell in these quality-scarce times.

Also Gloves for winter sports, for dress and for practically every use a man can put a glove to.

Made of superior quality, firmly-grained skins in the finished Centemeri manner.

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—of our own beautiful gloves from our Grenoble, France, factory. War and lack of ships have made imported gloves scarce, but here, at a genuine bargain price is a real selection of—

Stunning novelties and conservative styles of exquisite quality from France—besides gloves for warmth and wear, the smartest and sturdiest made in America.

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Gloves for juniors also in the sale at

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Today, Tuesday and Wednesday
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introducing the 1918 De Pinna models
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Boys' Wash Suits and Girls' Wash Dresses
at most attractive prices.

Despite the difficulty in obtaining materials we have decided to continue this annual sale event, and will offer, as has been our custom in the past, exceptional values.

Boys' Wash Suits—The regulation De Pinna Suits for boys of 3 to 9 years—English Jumper, Beach Jumper, and Sailor Shirt models, in our specially imported galateas, poplins, English drill and linens.
Regularly up to $8.50.
Sale price, $3.75 & $4.75.

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Regularly up to $10.00.
Sale price, $5.75 & $7.75.

Boys' Haberdashery—Attractive offerings of Boys' Haberdashery at Special Prices.

Girls' Dresses—Attractive styles in original models in wash materials, particularly suitable for girls of 3 to 6 years.
Regularly up to $14.00.
Sale price, $5.50 & $8.75.

Girls' Dresses—In white and colored washable materials—sizes 6 to 14 years.
Regularly up to $16.00.
Sale price, $6.50 & $9.75.

Girls' Intermediate Dresses—Especially designed for the larger girls, of fine chambrays and ginghams—sizes 10 to 14 years.
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Regular Theatre, No Restaurant. No Smoking.

SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.
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MAYTIME At New Year's Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime
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DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

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WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, IRENE FENWICK, NAXINE ELLIOTT, MACLYN ARBUCKLE in "Lord and Lady Algy."
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Nat C. Goodwin, Edmund Breese, Estelle Winwood, Shelley Hull, Ernest Lawford, Beatrice Beckley
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. 2:15.

6TH BIG WEEK
DON'T MARRY
Until You Have Seen "THE MATINEE IDOL DE LUXE."—Eve. Sun.
LOU TELLEGEN
In his illuminating success "BLIND YOUTH" By Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen.
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"A cozy comedy that WARMS."—Eve. World.
MARGARET ANGLIN
In a New Comedy "BILLETED"
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES
YES OR NO

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Last 2 Weeks. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
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CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
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PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.
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MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1918.

AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

If one million American soldiers, or half that number, fully equipped, had stood on the soil of France last week, LLOYD GEORGE would have made no speech to British workingmen restating, after a fashion, the war aims of the Allies. There would have been no occasion, no demand, for a speech telling the labor unions what the troops of Britain are fighting for. British society, a part of it at least, for some weeks has been passing through a time, we will not say of mental depression, but of spiritual shiverings and gooseflesh. It began when Russia went stark mad and began hacking at her own vitals; the German advance in Italy, the much trumpeted German assault upon the western lines deepened and darkened the public forebodings, of which the Lansdowne letter was both a symptom and an increment.

The propagandists of pacifism saw and seized their opportunity, the subtler agencies of German intrigue were not idle, and, in particular, the internationalists and the emissaries of the Bolshevist destroyers of Russia redoubled their activity.

British labor was persuaded that it ought to have a clear and definite statement of the Government's aims in the war. Certainly labor had a right to be told, for it furnishes men for fighting abroad and for the war industries at home. It was uneasy, the propagandists had made it so, and there was no little danger of a disturbance in British politics, threatening to the Government and unfavorable to a determined prosecution of the war.

So the Prime Minister spoke. It is comforting to know that he accomplished his purpose. ARTHUR HENDERSON, the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, is satisfied. What Mr. HENDERSON and his party chiefly desired was an assurance from the Government that it was not seeking national and imperial profit out of the war. The assurance has been given a thousand times that this is not, on the part of the Allies, a capitalist war, but when some pacifist, or internationalist or Bolshevik inquires if safety for democracy is not a mask concealing imperialist or capitalist designs, there is nothing to do but to tell him once more.

If the Prime Minister's utterance has accomplished its essential purpose in British politics, that will make up for some of its shortcomings from the point of view of Britain's allies. We in the United States are in no position to complain or to insist upon a firmer tone and a stouter front, for we are too painfully aware of our own shortcomings. Nine months after entering the war not only are we giving our allies no effective military aid, but all our bustle and stir does not hide the fact that through incompetence and lack of organization and system we are far behind in our preparations to supply rifles, ammunition, machine guns, airships, uniforms, clothing for the troops we shall some time have at the front. Our backwardness is naturally disquieting to our allies.

But we could wish that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE had made use of his opportunity to put before the British workingmen and his greater audience all over the world the clear, indisputable truth that the man who urges that peace be made now, be he constitutional objector, internationalist, pro-German, or Bolshevik, is the most heartless of militarists, an enemy of the world's peace and freedom. Germany is striving with all her adroitness and powers of deception to cheat her enemies into a peace now, before she is conquered or collapses, while she has strength enough left with the auxiliary vassal Powers still under her control, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, Russia, to begin rebuilding her military might and reforming her plans to enslave the world under a supreme Germany. She is unchanged in heart, in morals, in purpose. The German conceit and the German insolence have not been knocked out of her. Against a Germany unconquered and impenitent Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States would be compelled to maintain through indefinite years vast armies and navies more powerful than they have dreamed of. The war has cost a hundred billions. If the supreme war aim is left unachieved, the costs of the next war will begin to run against civilization from the day the inconclusive peace is signed, and the quiet ways of private life, the processes of commerce and industry, the advance of nations in prosperity and happiness will be all the time profoundly affected by the exigencies of a militarism made universal and imperative by the common peril.

If British workingmen, the workingmen of France, of Italy, and the United States could have put before them clearly the certain consequences of a failure to compel a just and secure peace, they would listen with less attention to the persuasions of those evil counselors who are all the time trying to fill their minds with suspicions about "war aims." No class of society has a profounder interest in knowing the truth, in forecasting the future, or in the right ending of this war. The British Prime Minister could have told them what Power unmistakably has imperialist war aims, where lies the chief peril of militarism. It is a pity he did not.

SAVING FOOD FOR OUR ALLIES.

One of the good resolutions for the new year should be a promise to support Mr. HOOVER in his plans for the conservation of food. Our allies in Europe will need 450,000,000 bushels of imported wheat before the next harvest. Canada can give them 110,000,000. In Australia and Argentina there are surplus stocks of 250,000,000, but ships to carry this grain are not easily found. Our war partners look to this country for about 100,000,000 bushels. There must be added what is required by our recent agreements with Switzerland, Finland, and Denmark. We have on hand, Mr. HOOVER says, 500,000,000 bushels, which slightly exceeds the quantity consumed at home in normal years. But already domestic consumption has been reduced. The saving of 100,000,000 bushels, however, is not assured, and, therefore, the Food Administrator has made elaborate plans for publicity campaigns in the first four months of the year.

During the first eight weeks our people will be urged to substitute corn for wheat. We have a great new crop of corn, exceeding that of 1916 by more than 500,000,000 bushels. Americans know many ways in which this grain can be used as part of their food supply. Mr. HOOVER will ask them not only to use cornmeal in the place of wheat flour, so far as they can, but also to increase the ordinary consumption of potatoes, of which the year's yield has been very large. Every week the grocers will have a "potato day" for sales at special prices. There is to be a separate campaign for conservation of fats. This will begin in February. By another, in March, the Food Administrator will call for a greater use of dairy products that cannot be exported or are not needed abroad. He does not speak of the shipments of food which will be required for American soldiers in France, but these must be taken into account.

The saving and substitution which export needs demand will involve no privation or hardship here, and the American people should respond promptly to Mr. HOOVER'S requests. They ought to realize how important it is that our allies should have sufficient food. A good beginning has been made by means of the church cards and pledges, but all should take part in the work. We are confident that the Food Administrator's campaigns will be successful, and that the surplus required will be ready for the ships.

A PRUSSIAN DEFEAT IN MILWAUKEE.

There was a direct issue between loyalty and disloyalty in Socialist Milwaukee last week. Loyalty won. The Eighth District elected a State Senator. Mr. LOUIS A. FONS was the Loyalist candidate. The sentiment which he stood for may be judged by these remarks made by Mr. WILLIAM H. GRAEBNER at a FONS meeting:

> I have two sons and a son-in-law, and all have enlisted. One of my sons may be on the ocean now, and the other is ready to go, and my son-in-law may now be in France. I don't know; but there are thousands in the same position with me, and I beg of you, for God's sake, stand behind our boys; for God's sake, stand behind your country and your Government, and next Tuesday stand behind LOUIS A. FONS for State Senator for this district and against those who are against your sons and your brothers in this war.

This was no trick of rhetoric, no effort to lug in patriotism and make party capital of it. Patriotism was the issue. The other candidate was Mr. EDMUND T. MELMS, Socialist. Recall the solid Prussian platform made by the Socialist Convention at St. Louis last April:

> We brand the declaration of war by our Government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world. In all modern history there has been no war more unjustifiable than the war in which we are about to engage.

Any candidate who stands on that platform stands under the German flag. Mr. MELMS had to admit that he stood on that platform. He tried to confess and avoid. "A minority must stand by the majority," he said, thus giving the public to understand that he didn't believe in the platform, though he stood on it. Straightway VICTOR BERGER, the Socialist boss of Milwaukee, thundered against crawlers and heretics. Any Socialist who wabbles, any Socialist who doesn't stick to the St. Louis platform, "any man who cannot accept our international platform, must get out of the party in justice to himself and the party." In short, any Socialist who dares to be an American and not a German becomes automatically a member of what the Socialist pontiff calls "the Patriotic Sons of Judas." Mr. MELMS did not subject himself to the Bergerian anathema. So Mr. BERGER celebrated him as "a true, genuine American," that is, a friend of a German peace. Mr. MELMS'S Campaign Committee described the war as "a useless slaughter." Mr. FONS was the candidate of American patriotism, Mr. MELMS of German socialism. Mr. FONS won, by a small plurality, it is true, but that he should have won in the heart and liver of Berger-bossed Milwaukee socialism is an encouragement to the loyal in Wisconsin and everywhere. To Senator LA FOLLETTE Mr. FONS sent this instructive notice and warning:

> I have repudiated you, and condemned your un-American attitude, and the people of the Eighth District have indorsed my action. I congratulate the American citizens of the district.

Fight German socialism and La Follettism squarely and they are sure to be beaten. Mr. FONS might well have sent a telegram of condolence to the Governor of Wisconsin, a Republican who doesn't dare to be an American.

PAYMENT FOR SUBMARINE LOSSES.

The Allies in general, and the American people in particular, should never lose sight of the fact that the ruthless campaign waged by Germany against all shipping, whether belligerent or neutral, has two very distinct and different objects in view, one military, the other sordidly commercial. The first is to prevent the shipment across the Atlantic of troops, supplies, and munitions. It is the barbarous methods by which this purpose is sought to be achieved, rather than the purpose itself, that all civilization resents.

Germany's second object is so shocking, so repulsive in its nature, that only the most positive evidence justifies belief in its existence. It is cynically admitted, although not loudly proclaimed, that she means, as far as possible, to destroy every vessel now afloat, no matter under what flag, so that, at the end of the war, she, alone among the nations, shall possess a numerous mercantile marine with which she calmly proposes to secure a practical monopoly of the world's seaborne commerce. To this end she is building merchantmen as fast as her war needs permit.

In consequence of this monstrous program, it is imperatively necessary to create in all the countries at war with Germany a public opinion and demand which, in the expected event of her defeat, shall impel the negotiators of peace to see to it that Germany shall replace, ship for ship, or ton for ton, or pay the cost of replacement, as the Allies may prescribe, every merchant vessel of the Allies unlawfully sunk by her submarines during the war. In this way, and in this way only, can she be taught that her revolting inhumanity does not pay.

Another reason for this indispensable condition in the terms of peace is to prevent her piratical and murderous use of this new weapon from becoming a precedent in future wars. This reason by itself will abundantly warrant a procedure which, otherwise, might appear to savor of revenge and unnecessary harshness.

It is, indeed, barely possible that, if brought home to her, a knowledge of this resolve by her enemies would somewhat tend to curb her lust for sinking merchantmen and drowning women and children.

THE MOTOR TRUCK.

The arrival in Baltimore the other day of the train of United States Army motor trucks, after an overland run of 600 miles from Detroit, is not only an instructive object lesson at this time of one means by which the railroad freight congestion may be relieved, but it directs marked attention to the future possibilities of the motor vehicle for commercial transportation. What pleasure or, as the makers now prefer to call them, passenger cars can do, the commercial motor vehicle can also do, but at more moderate speed. With the former, however, operating cost is generally of minor importance to the owner, but it is the thing of greatest importance to the successful development of the motor truck as an economical factor for business and transportation.

War conditions and the serious railroad problems have minimized this factor to some extent, bringing into the foreground the question of the utility of the motor vehicle as a means of delivering goods within certain distances without delay and at a reasonable cost. There is no question that the commercial value of the motor vehicle will be immeasurably enhanced during the war, at least, and its development will advance in proportion as business interests recognize the efficiency of the motor vehicle as a common carrier and the facilities afforded for such use.

One of the many practical results which the Quartermaster's Department had in mind in making the recent test run of thirty army trucks was to bring to the attention of the public this method of transportation. The test was rendered exceptionally severe due to adverse weather conditions, and, although the running time was slower than would normally be the case, the fact that all of the trucks that started from Detroit with the exception of one, which was struck by a railroad train, finished on schedule time was a high tribute to the serviceability of the American-made car. The Government has contracted for more than 30,000 army transport trucks for shipment abroad, and the prime object of the recent test trip was to prove the practicability of running army trucks to the Atlantic seaboard under their own power and carrying their maximum loads of munitions.

The experts in motor truck transportation have no hesitancy in saying that it has proved its economical soundness for short-haul routes; that is, anything up to fifty miles. This has already been exceeded in a motor truck express route between this city and Philadelphia, which has been in successful operation for more than four months, operating twenty trucks a day, and the announcement has been made that early in the year the service will be extended for daily trips to Baltimore and Washington. This will be the largest commercial motor truck delivery route in operation in the United States. It indicates the demand for such transportation service, for with the extreme railroad congestion the merchant is often willing to pay slightly more than ordinary railroad carrying charges for the sake of receiving and delivering goods absolutely necessary for his business.

MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, AND THE BOON OF BOONS.

There is an old jealousy, conscious and subconscious, between Massachusetts and its sometime possession, Province or District of Maine. The Bay State Puritans grabbed and annexed parts of Maine in the time of the English Commonwealth. The Maine secessionists were disgruntled even before the close of the Revolutionary War. Mostly Democrats, they were particularly sore on the Massachusetts Federalists in the War of 1812, when they got scant protection. Nearly sixty years after Maine became a State, Mr. BLAINE, presenting the statue of a Maine worthy, poured out some amusing bile and truth in the Senate, to its amusement and the consternation and wrath of GEORGE F. HOAR. Even now the waggish, wicked Dirigoes delight to pain their ancient stepmother.

No sooner does the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention bestow upon the people, subject to their approval, the priceless blessing of the initiative and referendum than the sons of Belial in Maine, which enjoys that blessing, are hard at work to throw bricks at it. In 1916 the Maine Legislature passed, among others, four laws of great pith and moment. Lewiston, the Down East Babylon, was to be purified, a State journal was to be set up, a board of three Commissioners of Fisheries was to be created, a single Commissioner of Inland Fish and Game was to take the place of the present three Commissioners. What good man could object to any of these measures? The lustration of Lewiston would be a work of virtue for the common good. A State paper, if a luxury, would be an amusing creation. With mere trifling details of the regulation of the game and salt and fresh water fish, what citizen that wishes to live up to the initiative and referendum would quarrel?

Behold what happened among envious souls bound to gibe the dear old stepmother! Divers sinners began circulating petitions for a referendum on the four laws. This was a legitimate, it might even be called a necessary, proceeding, the main object of the referendum being to postpone the going into effect of a law or to give the people of the State the opportunity to vote on some parochial matter in which they have no interest. Maine, alas! is to have no referendum. The curiosity of the Governor and the Attorney General led them to order an investigation of the petition-makers. The Governor proclaims that their industry and zeal will not be rewarded. There are coarse accusations of perjury, forgery, and so on. If true, they are but ordinary incidents of the business. Surely a little negligence may be pardoned to gentlemen whose main object must have been to show the Massachusetts folks what a means of political salvation the I. and R. is. If they failed to get the referendum, at least they suspended the operation of four laws for a year, and not even the purification of Lewiston is so momentous as work for the referendum. When a State has the boon of boons, why shouldn't it be used?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

If Only We Could Understand!

It would probably be quite useless to ask the Attorney General why he continues to release, one after another, enemy aliens who, if there were not some reason for suspecting them also to be alien enemies, would never have been subjected to the inconvenience of internment. To help pondering the question, however, is impossible for all except the comparatively few Americans who think that a high official can do no wrong and cannot even make a mistake.

And the longer one ponders, the more one considers the circumstances attending both the sequestration and the liberation of these men, the darker does the mystery become—and the more irritating. For then it is noticed that the inconsequential German, when he gets into trouble by silly splutterings about the Kaiser or the President, remains permanently behind the bars or the barbed wire fence where he is quite properly put, partly for his own sake and partly for ours. But the German who might be described as having wealth, position, and influence—he is strangely often able, sooner or later, either to recover his liberty, to be enjoyed with only slight and obviously inefficient supervision, or else he pays for it only his own "parole"—which may or may not be worth any more than is the plighted word of the imperial statesmen whom he avowedly reveres and serves.

None of us is absurd enough to explain this discrimination by any of the simple theories which, if credible, would elucidate it so easily. Therefore we are driven to, or at any rate toward, the supposition that the Attorney General thinks that by kindness and lenience he can win for this country and its policies the friendship of these eminent antagonists. But that, too, is desperately hard to believe, as the Attorney General wasn't born yesterday, and he presumably reads the papers.

According to unconfirmed, but undenied, rumor, the late head of the Federal Secret Service resigned the office whose duties he had performed so well merely because his efforts at their further performance in this very matter of enemy aliens were thwarted by his superiors. Common folk lack that means of expressing their criticism; they can only fret over what they cannot understand.

"Pro-Nothings" a Phrase to Remember.

Unless The San Francisco Chronicle has played a trick on its readers, it has received from one of them, a Japanese who signs himself G. MATSUKO, a letter that simply bubbles with sorrow and aspiration, both intensely American. The letter wakens something of suspicion as to its authenticity because its English so closely resembles that ascribed to a Japanese known to be but an imagining of an Occidental mind. That, however, is not a sufficient reason for putting G. MATSUKO and H. Togo in the same class, and even if the former were put there, one can still approve highly both of his sentiments and his expression of them.

He writes, for instance, "I wish you will preach to throw all of the near-Americans and pro-nothings in the bay; do no longer handle the half-breed with kind words." Surely "pro-nothings" beautifully describes the pacifists—and all those who have produced in not a few sections of the country what is euphemistically called "a feeling of apathy in regard to the war." But G. MATSUKO deserves a further and longer quoting. Listen to him:

> Ever since I arrive in this land of free I am learning more to regret that I am not born here, so I can sign name Smith or likewise. I wish to be best American money can buy. It makes me blushful now to think I do no more than refrain from best food. I have admiration for them which wears button saying, "I owe for liberty bond," and I make loud cheer for him. This is the lifetime to raise hell for Germans, and I beg you assisting.

What these words lack in elegance they make up in vigor, and, curiously enough, in lucidity. If G. MATSUKO tries to enlist it is to be hoped that the recruiting Sergeant will allow himself to be as easily and judiciously deceived as were those of Canada, in other days, when very obvious Americans coolly professed to have been born north of the border.

Fires Are Not Accidental.

It is not without excuse that a majority of New York's millions have complained of the discomforts experienced by them during the past week as a result of weather that careful speakers are content to call sub-arctic. They can even be pardoned for saying that they have "suffered from the cold," especially if they were not of the fortunate few whose landlords were able—or sufficiently energetic—to get the coal required for warming their apartments. Nobody, however, has had a real right to talk about "suffering" except our firemen.

Even the poorest of other folk, in comparison, have been merely uncomfortable, for only the firemen have been obliged to work day and night to the very utter exhaustion of their strength, and to do it in conditions that emphasized and exaggerated all the pains and dangers that a freezing temperature can inflict. To be dry and cold is bad enough, but to be wet and cold is vastly worse, and the firemen, besides, have had to go without sleep, or with very little sleep, for more than a week, and for meals they for the most part have had to be content with hasty and sketchy lunches at the most irregular of intervals.

All this, however, was in the line of duty, and the firemen are saying nothing. They doubtless do a good deal of thinking, however, and among their thoughts one that must have had a prominent place is the thought that at least nine out of ten, perhaps ninety-nine in a hundred, of the thousand or more fires to which they have been summoned in the course of these bitter days were of the sort properly to be called preventable. In other words, they were fires due to somebody's carelessness, stupidity, or penuriousness. For every such fire somebody is responsible, and, in a properly ordered community, for every such fire somebody would pay a penalty proportioned to the trouble, loss, and danger imposed by it on his neighbors and the general public.

One of the Ways That's Wrong.

All the correspondents of THE TIMES who have commended its comments on the book in which HENRI BARBUSSE has pretended to describe war exactly as it is—and failed utterly to do it, as the description is incomplete and therefore false—have felt compelled, as did THE TIMES itself, to admit that the book, from a strictly literary point of view, was of more than ordinary merit. The necessity for that admission is, to say the least, not necessary.

For one thing, there is no such thing as a strictly literary point of view, or, at any rate, the strictly literary point of view takes in motive and object, as well as performance. For another, the real literary artist knows that there are details and circumstances connected with many subjects that should be veiled or ignored, and he scorns the sensational effects that can be produced so easily in unthinking minds by the violation of accepted decencies and established conventions.

Of course, BARBUSSE, being a literate Frenchman, can write, but it is not great art, or art at all, to sicken or horrify or shock one's readers by detailing minutely the processes and consequences of decomposition as it goes on in the bodies of dead soldiers, and it is not a high triumph to put on paper the exact words in which tired and hungry soldiers express their emotions. Anybody who will can do all that.

The true literary man finds employment for all his powers in better tasks.

WAR NOT INEVITABLE.

World Peace Possible with Germany Out of the Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently a flagrant illustration of the danger of loose thinking came under my notice. It seems worth recording as loose thinking is at the bottom, alike of bad politics and of unsuccessful wars.

I was discussing post bellum social conditions with a good pro-ally and responsible leader of political thought in this city when he casually remarked, as though it was not disputable, that we must always allow for the fact that wars would never cease; wars must, he said, continue as long as human nature continues. For a moment I wondered if I was standing on my head; everything seemed upside down, for surely this is the German standpoint concerning war. And are not America and her allies fighting against this very doctrine of militarism? Or are we, after all, only fighting against the application of militarism to ourselves? For if we don't believe in the feasibility of universal peace and of liberty which can only accompany universal peace, what basis of opposition have we to the German ideal of universal militarism and of tyranny which is the inevitable corollary of militarism? If we are not convinced that our ideal of universal peace and liberty is attainable, what force will there be behind our thrust for that ideal? And here we are evidently at a great disadvantage with the Germans. For they have no doubt whatever as to the feasibility of their ideal.

Is it, then, or is it not, true that, as the Germans assert and as my friend yesterday assumed, war is a biological necessity of human nature? Germany's own wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870, against Denmark, Austria, and France, respectively should have cleared our minds of all illusions on that point. For these wars which made the German Empire were not due to the animal passions of soldiers unable to restrain their lust for bloodshed; they owed their origin to the intellectual ponderings of Bismarck, who, in his study, during hours of serene composure, deliberately planned those wars as the most effective weapon for the accomplishment of his political aims.

And again, in this war of 1914, the Germans have shown us by their elaborate preparations that war is a political weapon, deliberately used by those in power for the expansion of that power.

War is obviously therefore not a biological necessity of human nature. War is not a natural instinct, it is not due to animal passions, which are always liable to erupt. War is an intellectual crime, which can in the future be stopped by intellectual means. Therefore our ideal of universal peace and of liberty, which can only result from universal peace, is a practical ideal, but until we are convinced of the feasibility of our ideal there will be no cohesion of aim, no vital force behind our fighting arm. For we must remember that the German alternative ideal of universal militarism and tyranny which accompanies militarism is also a practical ideal and that the Germans have no misgivings on that point. And until we are as convinced of the possibility of attainment of our ideal as the Germans are of the possibility of attaining theirs the united Germans will have the advantage over their disunited enemy.

And there is, alas, today only one way of attaining our ideal and that is by conquering—by the only argument which she understands, physical force—the only nation that stands in the way of our attainment of our ideal of peace on earth and good-will to men.

Mrs. ST. CLAIR STOBART.

New York, Jan. 5, 1918.

"Captains of Industry" in War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not take on the General Staff of the army some of the splendidly experienced and reputable business men who are being commissioned in the national army?

The General Staff works through committees. The problems before the General Staff are now matters of supply and organization. Even the best of the military members of the fine staff that we now have will benefit by the breadth of view and celerity of decision with which our "captains of industry" will take up and decide matters put before them.

President Wilson has said that the three divisions of our army—the regulars, the National Guard, and the national army—are equal in rank and honor and opportunity. With conditions as they are, does not that decision of the Commander in Chief suggest and make appropriate placing some of our distinguished men right in the General Staff?

NORMAN HAMILTON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1918.

Talk of Peace, Plan for War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the sense of talking about peace with Germany? A peace entered into now would only be a truce. At the present time the Germans are seriously debating the necessity of plural marriages in order to enlarge their sadly depleted army. That does not look very much as if they were sighing for universal and lasting peace. AMERICAN.

Portland, Me., Jan. 3, 1918.

UNRECORDED VOLUNTEERS.

We would have kept the burden of the war
From these young souls whose heritage is joy.
Let men, let women grieve, we would have said,
But spare the youth of every girl and boy.

Life's troubles will await them soon enough,
So keep each care-free; hide conditions sad.
Acquaint them merely with war's glamour brave,
Each wondering little lass, each round-eyed lad.

Suffice it that they sorrow at the tales
Of children in dire need in distant lands—
The orphaned and the starving. Tell no more
Of horrors which no young mind understands!

But even as we spoke they took their place
Among the Nation's workers, serious grown
By some strange intuition; keen to do,
To plant, to reap, their savings scant to loan.

With Sacrifice, Denial, their new mates,
In scattered village or in city street,
Now back and forth the tenderest children fare,
To help with ministering hands, with ready feet.

Oh, what a promise in the spirit fine
Of these small patriots who no care escape!
Be sure the lessons they are learning now
Mean world-peace, when the future they shall shape!

ELLA A. FANNING.

TRADEMARK BUREAU OPENS.

Havana Institution to Serve North and Central America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary McAdoo gave out today the text of telegrams exchanged with the Cuban Minister of Finance concerning the establishing by the Cuban Government of the International Trademark Registration Bureau of Havana, for the Northern Group of American Republics. The Secretary's message to Leopoldo Cancio, Cuban Minister of Finance, says in part:

"Accept my heartiest congratulations and those of my colleagues, the Central Executive Council and the United States Section of the International High Commission, on the happy consummation of the so much desired international agency for the protection of industrial property. The effective work of the Cuban section in this, as in so many other matters in the program of the International High Commission, deserves the warm commendation of Pan America. Sincerest felicitations and best wishes for the success of the auspicious undertaking."

Mr. Cancio's reply extends congratulations to Mr. McAdoo "upon the success of the International High Commission, which we are confident is serving to carry out a genuinely all-American program."

Dr. Mario Diaz Irizar is Director of the International Trademark Registration Bureau for the Northern Group of American Republics. The International Convention on Trademarks, signed at Buenos Aires in 1910, provided for two international trademark registration bureaus, at Havana and Rio de Janeiro. The Havana bureau was to receive the trademark registration entries from the republics of Central and North America, and the West Indies, while the bureau at Rio de Janeiro was to perform the same service for continental South America.

In the northern group the Trademark Treaty has been ratified in the following order: By the United States, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Costa Rica, leaving only Mexico, Salvador, and Haiti to ratify the convention.

The bureau will be supported on a pro rata basis by all the American republics of the northern group which have ratified the convention. The operation of the bureau will be under the direction of the Cuban Government, with constant consultation between the Commissioner of Patents of the United States and the new Director of the International Bureau, as well as with officials in the other ratifying countries.

The International High Commission will now make a renewed effort to procure enough ratifications in continental South America to bring about the early establishing of the bureau at Rio de Janeiro.

LIBRARY FOR EVERY CAMP.

More Than 500,000 Books Already Provided for Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—As a result of its campaign last Autumn for "a million dollars for a million books for a million soldiers," the War Service Committee of the American Library Association already has sent more than half a million books to the training camps and to France, has erected a complete library building in every cantonment but one, where local conditions have delayed the work, and has placed trained men in charge of these libraries. Buildings are in course of construction at the sixteen national guard camps and at two special camps.

In a memorandum just submitted to the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department, Dr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress and who is a director of the American Library Association's war service, states that there are now in service in the various camps 444,000 books, and that an additional 220,000 have been shipped and are on the way to them.

The campaign for funds during September and October last netted something more than $1,500,000 for this service. Of this sum $320,000—a grant from the Carnegie Corporation—is being applied to the erection of the library buildings at thirty-four camps. The buildings are simple and limited to the cost stipulated of $10,000 each. The work was done by army contractors on a basis generally of cost plus 6 per cent.

The librarians were drawn from libraries in all parts of the country. The average salary is only $1,200 a year. The reading rooms accommodate 250 men, and those who are stationed with units far distant from the libraries are served by automobile deliveries.

CITES LA FOLLETTE SPEECH.

Defense Society to Lay Address Before Senate Committee Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A stenographic copy of the so-called disloyalty speech, delivered by Senator La Follette before the Non-partisan League Convention at St. Paul last September, will be laid tomorrow before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections by the American Defense Society of New York, which is urging Mr. La Follette's expulsion from the Senate. The copy to be submitted by the Society is attested as authentic before a notary public.

In the St. Paul speech, which forms the basis of the charges of disloyalty, mention was made by the Senator of an alleged appeal by Secretary Bryan to President Wilson to urge passengers not to sail on the Lusitania, and of Mr. Bryan's advising the President that the Lusitania, in carrying arms, was legitimate prey for German submarines. Mr. Bryan has denied having made any such representations to the President.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections expect to take up the La Follette hearings within a week.

FOOD CHIEFS AT CAPITAL.

Representatives from All the States Gathering for a Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Federal Food Administrators from various parts of the country are arriving in Washington for a conference which begins on Tuesday. Every State will be represented and the administrators will present the situation and needs in their own States, and from the discussion of these a general line of conduct will be mapped out.

One problem to be taken up will be the appointment of agents to promote food conservation. There also will be a discussion of means of co-ordinating the work of the Department of Agriculture and that of the Food Administration in connection with the stimulation of food production. Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture will address the gathering.

Another subject that will receive attention is the spreading of information through volunteer speakers working under the direction of the Federal Food Administration in each State. Plans are under way for greatly developing this means of public education.

TO SHOW WILSON PORTRAIT.

Sargent's Work to be Exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum.

The portrait of President Wilson recently painted by John S. Sargent for the National Gallery of Ireland will be exhibited for one month at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, commencing next Saturday, the museum authorities announced last night.

Mr. Sargent originally offered to paint a portrait for the Red Cross if a purchaser were found who would donate the price to the Red Cross, the purchaser being allowed to choose the subject. Sir Hugh Lane offered to give $50,000. He was lost on the Lusitania and his will had to be interpreted by the English courts. The courts decided that the picture should go to the National Gallery of Ireland.

START Y.W.C.A. DRIVE FOR WAR AID FUND

Campaign for $1,750,000 for Women's Work Begins with Patriotic Rally.

NOTE FROM WILSON READ

President Expresses Appreciation of Response to Service—Girls' Chorus of 300 Sings.

Four bands of soldier musicians from the national army at Camp Upton, and a chorus of 300 girls of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Community Chorus attired as Red Cross nurses, and in the colors of the allied nations grouped to form the letters "Y. W. C. A.," gave a patriotic impetus to a mass meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hippodrome, in starting a week's campaign by the Y. W. C. A. to raise $1,750,000 for women's war work in France and Italy. The following letter from President Wilson to Mrs. James S. Cushman, Chairman of the War Work of the Y. W. C. A., was read by William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Metropolitan Young Men's Christian Association:

The White House, Washington,
Dec. 19, 1917.

My Dear Mrs. Cushman:

May I not express to you the admiration which I, in common with the great body of my fellow-countrymen, have felt for the work of the Young Women's Christian Association? It has responded to this time of need in the most admirable way to the claims upon its patriotic services, and I wish to give myself the pleasure of expressing my appreciation and the high value which I put upon its work.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mrs. JAMES S. CUSHMAN, Chairman War Work Council, Young Women's Christian Association.

Mr. Morgan announced that the Y. M. C. A. had been asked to co-operate with the young women to raise the money, and said that the men had agreed to assist in every possible manner. The work of raising the fund begins this morning.

Robert Davis of the American Red Cross, who recently returned from France, told of the assistance American women could give to the women there, which included not only care of the wounded and sick, but by working in the fields to provide food.

"We often heard the remark from a woman: 'I must go to save and harvest my wheat; if I do not who will feed the soldiers of France,'" said Mr. Davis. Some of the finest and largest crops of foodstuffs are due to the labor of the women of France.

"There are 840,000 homeless people in France, the larger number of whom are women. There is a great work of social and moral influence to be carried on there. The women of France need the encouraging word and personal help of their sisters of America. If the Young Women's Christian Association will only carry the word to the women of France that this is a war of peoples and not of armies, and that the peoples of the stoutest hearts are going to win, and let them know that you are there to help them, then you will do great good."

Mr. Davis declared that no one at home need worry about the welfare of the American soldiers in France. The soldiers not in the trenches, he said, are billeted in about thirty villages. These and others who are to join them will be taken to training places in Southern France, a prospect which the American boys are looking forward to with delight, he declared.

"There never was such a fine, healthy, upstanding group of fellows to represent a country as the American boys sent over there," said Mr. Davis.

Bandmaster Olaf N. Nord, of the 307th Infantry band, led the 105 musicians. Harry Barnhardt, leader of the Community Chorus, led the singing of "America," while the girls representing all nationalities and garbed in national colors, marched upon the stage, carrying a large American flag.

Miss Margaret Romaine, of the Chicago Opera Company, sang several selections, among them "The Marseillaise" in French. Among the members of the band were Ernest Gentile, who was first trombone in Sousa's last trip around the world; Louis Galeshekow, chief trumpet in the Russian Symphony and others, and Sergeant Alexander Lewis, a drafted attorney who was solo trumpeter of the Columbia University Symphony Orchestra and of the Mecca Temple Band.

Others on the stage were Dr. Karl Reiland of St. George's Church, who delivered the invocation; Bishop Greer, who delivered the benediction and Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, presided.

WARNS PRO-GERMAN POLES.

James W. Gerard Gives Advice to American Loyalty League.

The pro-Germanism of certain of the Polish newspapers of this country was vigorously denounced last night at a meeting of the American Loyalty League of Polish Descendants, held at Washington Irving High School. James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany, said: "If you can find any of this paid German propaganda in any publication of yours, take the editor and tie him up and send him back to Lemberg or Cracow, where he can fight with the unfortunate and starving Polish population for the carcasses of horses and dogs that die in the street. And you might stop at the houses of some of those German Americans who have repaid with ingratitude the hospitality extended to them in this country and send them along, too."

The Ambassador declared that the Prussian policy of expropriation of Polish lands had failed because young Prussian settlers usually married Polish girls, who, according to the Ambassador, are better looking than German girls, and consequently became strong adherents to Polish national ideals. He praised the Polish legion in training at Fort Niagara, and declared that "it will be only a short time 'till these Polish Americans, with their fellow-Americans, will be marching down Unter den Linden."

Vigorous cheering greeted the declaration of Edward C. Rybicki, organizer of the Loyalty League, that its first principle was unswerving loyalty to the United States and President Wilson. "We can be 100 per cent. American and 100 per cent. Polish," he said. "We stand for the union of all the Poles under whatever foreign domination they may now be into an independent State, and for the firmest support of the war which America and her allies are waging for freedom."

Other speakers were Judge Martin T. Manton, Dr. Henry York, F. J. Ziemkiewicz, and S.

DINNER OPENS DRIVE FOR BIG JEWISH FUND

Plans Laid to Start Campaign to Aid Federated Philanthropic Societies.

50,000 MEMBERS SOUGHT

More Than 200 Teams Will Begin Canvass of the Entire City on Monday, Jan. 14.

The tactical plans for the campaign to obtain from $4,500,000 to $5,000,000 for the support of the ninety federated philanthropic societies of New York City, which is to be launched next Monday, was communicated last night to the twenty colonels and the two hundred captains who are to lead the soliciting forces, by Felix M. Warburg, the commander in chief, at a frugal supper of fish at the Hotel Biltmore. Federation was made possible initially by the comparatively large contributions of 21,000 members. The plan now is to enlist 50,000, that the larger wartime upkeep of all institutions may be met, and that true democratization of Jewish welfare work may be assured.

There will be some 200 or more teams, each with a colonel in command. Each colonel is to have ten captains, each captain ten lieutenants, and each team so large a number of privates that every element of Jewry will be represented. Mr. Warburg, as President of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, and his chief aid, I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the federation, with the assistance of many others, have devised a detailed, elaborate, and comprehensive method of field work. For the men engaged in the week's high-pressure drive, the work is to be divided into a campaign of trades, professions, and other occupations, subdivided into zones, and for the women, who will share equally in the work, into zones only.

Contributions are not wanted from non-Jews, and every effort has been bent to listing every Jewish firm and every family head. During the single week of soliciting it is intended to reach every man, woman and child who might be expected to become a federation member and contributor. Federation headquarters has prepared statistical information of every helpful sort, and from there the campaign will be directed.

The senior officers, having received their instructions and a meed of inspiration at last night's gathering, will devote themselves during this week to recruiting their teams to full strength. At a dinner at the Biltmore next Sunday final plans will be perfected and announced, and on Monday, Jan. 14, the organized forces will be set in motion. Every evening during the week's campaign the officers will gather at the Biltmore headquarters to receive reports and hear short speeches designed to spur them and their fellow-workers to greater efforts.

On Sunday, Jan. 27, at the annual meeting of the Federation in the Museum of Natural History the results will be announced. Every one concerned last night insisted that the only possible result thus to be made known would be a sweeping victory that would assure the future financial solidity of the federation. The minimum subscription for junior members, under 18 years of age, is $5 a year; for adult members, $10 a year.

It took but a little while last night for the diners to dispose of a menu consisting of grapefruit, celery, almonds, and olives, cold Kennebec salmon, with fresh vegetable salad, biscuit Tortoni, war cakes and coffee, and Mr. Warburg then explained the need and the plans for meeting it. He praised the preliminary preparations of Dr. Goldwasser, and said:

"I want to speak of the inadequacy of the relief which we are now able to afford to the outdoor poor. No matter how much we have been able to give, it is still far below what should be given. We are not able to do what we want for the sick in our hospitals, notably the hospital in the Bronx. This hospital is hardly able to live, and because of the needs in the Bronx, we cannot let it die. The merging of institutions which is being discussed may help to relieve this situation. The Young Women's Hebrew Association on 110th Street is the only large institution which houses Jewish working girls of moderate means. There are less than 200 girls in the dormitories and about 1,200 on the waiting list, and many thousands which have not even been able to be listed."

Dr. Goldwasser urged as a battle cry, "From each according to his means—to all according to their needs!" and added:

"When the federation was declared in operation on Jan. 1, 1917, the number of subscribers was 9,500. Today there are 15,504. Beyond these there are some 6,000 additional supporters of our affiliated societies. The average per capita subscription is a little above $100. There are 100,000 heads of families who can afford to give. Shame rests upon us all that 21,000 people have borne the burden."

Jacob Wertheim said he thought real federation was but starting last night, since the original drive, in order to raise the $2,000,000 fund necessary to make federation in name an accomplished fact, compelled the confining of the membership campaign to large givers. Among Mr. Warburg's guests were these team Colonels: Mrs. Emil Baerwald, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Solomon T. De Lee, Mrs. J. J. Dukas, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Leopold Stern, Mrs. Max L. Levenson, Mrs. A. J. Marcuse, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Mrs. B. Pollak, William Fox, William Goldman, H. A. Guinzburg, Louis J. Robertson, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, G. Richard Davis, H. B. Rosen, Sol. G. Rosenbaum, Jacob Sperber, R. Sadowsky, Arthur Sachs, Henry F. Samstag, Ludwig Vogelstein, and Jacob Wertheim.

Daughter Born to Marshall Fields.

A daughter was born yesterday to Lieutenant Marshall Field 3d and Mrs. Field at their residence, 16 East Fifty-fifth Street. It is their second child. The first, Marshall Field 4th, is about 18 months old. Lieutenant Field arrived Saturday from Texas, where he is stationed. Mrs. Field was Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Marshall.

Frank Starrett Killed in France.

ATHOL, Mass., Jan. 6.—A cable message received here tonight announced the death by accident at an aviation school in France of Frank Starrett, a former Brown University athlete and grandson of L. S. Starrett, President of the Starrett Tool Works. Starrett was graduated from Brown University in 1915. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Ambulance Department of the French Army. Later he entered the French Aviation Department. His oldest brother Arthur Starrett, recently enlisted as a filer in the United States Army.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Annual Shoe Clearance Sale
800 Pairs of High Grade Shoes to be closed out at $3.95 a pair
Value $5.00 & $6.00

Skating and Basket Ball Shoes at $2.95.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ACKERMAN.—Jan. 2, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Ackerman, a daughter.
ALEXANDER.—Jan. 1, Freeport, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Alexander, a son.
ATLAS.—Jan. 1, 55 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Atlas, a daughter.

Engaged.

MARTON—FEDER.—Belle F. Feder to Samuel Seymour Marton.

FEIG—STAHL.—Pearl Stahl to Charles Feig.
FREIMAN—FREEMAN.—Beatrice Freeman to Dr. Maurice Freiman.
GILLETTE—BECK.—Mayme Beck to Murray Gillette.
GORDON—MENDELSOHN.—Bertha Mendelsohn to Myron J. Gordon.
HARRIS—SLEGMAN.—Elsie Siegman to Michael P. Harris.
JACOBY—LEON.—Miriam Leon to Dr. Harry S. Jacoby.
KRAMER—ALTON.—Gertrude J. Alton to Samuel Kramer.
MORGENSTERN—KUHN.—Florence Kuhn to Felix Morgenstern.
NATER—MacGREGOR.—Minnie MacGregor to Jean M. Nater.
REINER—LOEWENSTEIN.—Elsie B. Loewenstein to David W. Reiner.
SCHATTMAN—HYMAN.—Jeanette Hyman to Harold E. Schattman.
SHILBERG—COHEN.—Pauline Cohen to Miles Shilberg.
SILVERSTEIN—KLEIN.—Bert Klein to Joe Silverstein.
TROPAUER—MARGOLIS.—Frances R. Margolis to A. Tropauer.
WEIL—EDELSTEIN.—Olga Edelstein to Max L. Weil.

Married.

FORSTER—DIEMER.—On Jan. 5 in New York City, by the Rev. J. W. Lawson, Anne F. Diemer, daughter of the late John F. Diemer, to Frank J. Forster of New York City. Elizabeth, N. J., papers please copy.
SCOBLE—BARTEAU.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Jan. 5, 1918, Emma Marjorie Barteau to Harry Martyn Scoble.

VEREBAY—HERTZ.—Jan. 3, Violet Hertz to Fred N. Verebay.

Died.

AGNEW.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, Robert Ogden Agnew. Funeral services at his home, 1,208 Carroll St., Brooklyn, on Monday at 8 P. M.

ANDERSEN.—On Jan. 4, Henry Andersen, beloved husband of Mary Andersen. Funeral from his late residence, 271 West 22d, Tuesday, Jan. 8, thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and 84th Street at 11 A. M. Interment Calvary. Please omit flowers.

AST.—On Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, after a brief illness, Josephine Ast, aged 60 years, widow of the late Charles Ast and beloved mother of Anton. Funeral from her late residence, 2,072 Belmont Av., near East 180th St., Bronx, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 1 P. M.

BARTLET.—At his residence, 81 Park Av., Saturday, Jan. 5, Henry Paine Bartlet, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment at Newburyport, Mass. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BENNETT.—Jan. 3, 1918, Charles W. Bennett, aged 45 years. Body lying in state at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Funeral services Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Friends, also members Friars, Screen, and Green Room Clubs, invited.

BEYER.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, George H. Beyer, in his 69th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 520 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.

BIOW.—Marianna, widow of the late Gabriel L., mother of Harry L., David W., Mitchell M., Ely, Samuel L., Mrs. I. Sanders, and the late Edward J. Biow, and Mrs. Pauline Rappaport. Funeral from her late residence, 949 Whitlock Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.

BLUMENTHAL.—Suddenly, Jan. 6, Ferdinand Blumenthal, beloved husband of Rosa and father of Ralph and Milton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRAUN.—Georgina Ballin, beloved wife of Dr. Alfred Braun, on Jan. 5. Funeral private.

BUCKINGHAM.—John. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Monday, 10 o'clock.

BURGMYER.—Theodore, on Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, at his residence, 26 Herkimer St., Brooklyn. Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 9:30 A. M., sharp, from the Church of the Nativity. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

CALHOUN.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, Julia Sanford Calhoun, widow of the late Charles M. Calhoun and daughter of the late Dr. Charles E. Sanford and Anna H. Sanford of Bridgeport. Funeral services at her late residence, 329 Washington Av., Bridgeport, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Please do not send any flowers.

CLARK.—Suddenly on Jan. 5, 1918, Mrs. John T. Clark, mother of Mrs. James H. Kidder. Funeral service in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

DOOLEY.—Jan. 6, 1918, John J., beloved husband of Mary Dooley. Funeral Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 574 West 182d St., thence to Church of St. Elizabeth, 187th St. and Broadway. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

Died.

DREYFUS.—Edward, age 48, dearly beloved husband of Rose, (nee Levy,) and devoted and loving father of Mortimer Dreyfus. Funeral services at his late residence, 440 Riverside Drive, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M. Funeral private. San Antonio and Dallas (Texas) papers please copy.

ELLIS.—Infant son of Ruben M. and Florence Houghton Ellis, born Jan. 6, 1918.

FLAHERTY.—Robert, aged 72, on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 27 Broadway. Services at parlors of S. M. Hook, 710 8th Av., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

GALVIN.—Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, George Hill Galvin. Funeral service at 150 West 13th St., Monday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GEROW.—Suddenly, Dec. 30, at 1,738 East Stark St., Portland, Ore., Margaret Sibbald Gerow, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Sibbald.

GIBSON.—R. Weir, beloved husband of Isabell Gibson, at his residence, 777 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, in his 62d year, on Jan. 6. He is survived by two children, Charles B. Gibson and Mrs. R. Y. Grant of Kingport, Tenn. Services at his late residence Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

GILDERSLEEVE.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, Mrs. Anna M. V. Gildersleeve of 104 Montague St., Brooklyn, and Cranford, N. J. Funeral private.

GRANT.—Jan. 6, 1918, Helen E. Grant, sister of Mrs. E. J. Jaquet of Adelant, Cal., age 43 years. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

HAGUE.—At American Red Cross Hospital, No. 3, in Paris, of pneumonia, on Jan. 1, while serving his country, Lieut. William Hague, 116th Engineers, son of the late James D. Hague, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral took place at Ivry Cemetery, Paris, on Jan. 5.

HERVEY.—At Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 3, 1918, Everett Pray Hervey, beloved husband of Alice Hastings Hervey. Notice of funeral later.

HIRSH.—At New Brunswick, Sunday, Jan. 6, Isidor E., son of the late Philip and Sophie Hirsh. Funeral from his late residence, 96 Albany St., New Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock. Friends invited.

HOGAN.—Jan. 5, Katherine Byrne Hogan, widow of the late Judge Edward Hogan. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John F. O'Brien, 981 Park Av., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

HOLLAND.—At his home, 10 North Delaware Av., Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 5, 1918, David, husband of the late Mary C. Holland, in his 65th year. Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral upon arrival at Calvary Cemetery, N. Y., Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOYT.—At her residence, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, Maria Corse, widow of Oliver Hoyt, in her 88th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

KAHN.—Leon, Pasadena, Cal., husband of Rosalind, brother Mrs. Edgar Mayer, Mrs. Morris Rosenfeld, Mrs. Henry Kramer, Edward Kahn, Martin Kahn, New York; Mrs. Meyer Kahn, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Jake Henninger, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. Felix Block, Portland, Ore. Burial Macon, Ga. Papers copy.

KOHN.—Morris, dearly beloved husband of Emma and beloved father of Sofie, Ella Hecht, Ned, Milton, and Rossmore. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIN.—Leon, in his 60th year, beloved husband of Rebecca and dear father of Mrs. A. Pearl, Mrs. F. Lipner, Eva, and Albert, and brother of Maurice Lewin. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 116th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M.

LION.—Nathan, beloved husband of Gussie and father of Rita, Della, Hortense, and Carl. Funeral private. St. Paul papers please copy.

LYDDY.—At Nyack, N. Y., Sunday evening, Jan. 6, 1918, Annie E. Lyddy, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lyddy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTIN.—Jane E. Funeral services Wednesday, 10 A. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Interment Evergreens Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

PAINE.—Matilda Scott. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Tuesday, 11 A. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

PELLETREAU.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, William Smith Pelletreau, A. M., member of the New York Historical Society, in the 78th year of his age. Friends may attend the funeral services at the home of his niece, Mrs. John Biddle Clark, 60 1st Place, near Court St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 4:30 o'clock. Services in the Presbyterian Church, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9, at 2:30 o'clock.

PERRY.—In France, on Dec. 29, 1917, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Franklin Perry, Master Signal Electrician, Signal Corps, with American Expeditionary Force, son of the late Oliver Hazard and Maria Moore Perry of Elmhurst, Long Island, in the 31st year of his age.

PIERCE.—At Riverside, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, Smith Dewey Pierce. Funeral private.

REDWOOD.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Sunday evening, Jan. 6, 1918, Maria, widow of William R. Redwood, in her 80th year. Funeral services will be held at Campbell's Funeral Church, 66th and Broadway, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Los Angeles and Nyack, N. Y., papers please copy.

REMIEN.—Hans Christian. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 8 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—Mina, 42 years. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell, Broadway and 66th.

Died.

RUHMANN.—Anna. Funeral from Roemmele's Funeral Parlor, 1,228-1,230 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.

SCHWACOFER.—Jan. 5, 1918, Charles, aged 71 years. Funeral from Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) 1:45 o'clock. Services at St. James's Episcopal Church, Elmhurst, L. I., Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Friends invited. L. I. Railway train leaves Pennsylvania Station 2:41 o'clock.

SEDLACZEK.—Hugo Gustav, Jan. 4, after a lingering illness. Funeral private.

SHERLOCK.—Mary E., on Jan. 6, beloved wife of Chief James Sherlock and mother of James, Jr. Funeral from her late residence, 310 East 51st St., on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

SNIFFEN.—Rev. Charles J. Sniffen, suddenly, Jan. 5, 1918. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Jan. 8, at 2:30 P. M. Burial Union Cemetery, Stratford, Conn., Jan. 9, 3:30 P. M.

SPRINGER.—Leon, 128A West 127th St., Saturday, Jan. 5, brother of Aaron, Hattie, Rae, and Tessie Springer and nephew of Abram Adler. Service 10:30 Monday morning at 228 Lenox Av. Funeral, private.

STONE.—Funeral services for Melville E. Stone, Jr., will be held Monday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 4 o'clock, at the residence, 2,199 Marvista Av., Altadena, Cal. Interment in Chicago later.

THOMPSON.—At Rutherford, N. J., Jan. 6, 1918, James, in his 71st year; beloved husband of Charlotte Moore Thompson. Funeral services at his late residence, 59 Sylvan St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Services Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M., at the residence of his son, the Rev. S. M. Thompson, 14 South Lynwood Av., Glenside, Penn. Interment Mount Moriah Cemetery.

THONET.—Joseph, Sr., suddenly, Sunday aft. ernoon, in his 89th year, at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Oscar L. Thonet, 226 9th St., Brooklyn. He leaves three sons, Theophile, Frederick, and Joseph, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Hogan and Mrs. William Shaw. Funeral services Tuesday at 8 P. M. at Fred Herbst & Son's Chapel, 697 3d Av., Brooklyn. Interment Wednesday morning at Greenwood.

WARNER.—Mary. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way and 66th, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 2 P. M.

WEISS.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, in her 63d year, Rosalie, beloved wife of Henry Weiss, dear mother of Mrs. Tessie Stern, Sidney, Adolph, Edward, Carrie, and grandmother of Rita Stern. Funeral services at the Central Synagogue, 55th Street and Lexington Avenue, Monday, Jan. 7, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, members of the Temple, Righteous Women, Sisterhood, Auxiliary, Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the I. O. B. B. Home at Yonkers, Chananiah Lodge No. 165, I. O. B. B. United Brothers Society, Friedens Verein No. 1, John Hancock Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M., and Rheinlacher Schutzen Bund invited to attend.

WEISS.—United Brothers Society members are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Rosalie Weiss, wife of Brother Henry Weiss, at the Central Synagogue, 55th St. and Lexington Av., Monday, Jan. 7, at 10 A. M.

JOSEPH M. BAUM, President.
J. H. FLASHNER, Secretary.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at Freeport, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1918, Henry S., beloved husband of the late Janette F. White, in his 75th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 132 Rose St., Freeport, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8:30 P. M. Trains leaving Flatbush Avenue Depot at 6:52 and 7:12 P. M. Interment private.

WILCOX.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 6, 1918, Helen M., widow of the late Josiah P. Wilcox in her 89th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, George W. Wilcox, 70 Elm St., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 2:15 P. M.

WOLFENDEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, at her residence, 111 Montague St., Brooklyn, Mary, the dearly beloved sister of Harriett Wolfenden. Funeral services at Grace Church, Hicks St. and Grace Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

WYMAN.—On Jan. 5, 1918, at Far Rockaway, L. I., Katie, beloved wife of David Wyman, and mother of Selma and Gertrude, and sister of Mary Wyman. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, from her late residence, 1,131 Nostrand Av., at 1 P. M. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

AKINS.—John, 464 West 26th St., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
AMEND.—William C., 154 West 64th St., Jan. 4. Funeral service today.
BEATTY.—Mary, 412 East 178d St., Jan. 5. Funeral notice later.
BRENNAN.—Peter, 311 West 116th St., Jan. 4, aged 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BURMAN.—Catherine, 1,826 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Jan. 5, Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
CAREY.—Anna, 173 East 102d St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CHURCHILL.—Ada M., 1,123 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
COHN.—Adele, Jan. 4. Funeral 239 Lenox Av.
DELEHANTY.—Margaret A., 1,181 8d Av., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
ENSTROM.—August W., 1,094 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
FERRY.—Edwin, Jan. 3, aged 63. Funeral 161 8th Av.
FORD.—Mrs. J. R., Port Richmond, S. I., Jan. 4, aged 57. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FREIN.—John J., Jan. 4. Funeral 972 2d Av. today, 10 A. M.
HOSEY.—Mary A., 329 West 82d St., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
KAUFMAN.—Mina, 1,693 Eastburn Av., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
KELLY.—Harry, 647 1st Av., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
KESSLER.—Martin, 245 West 135th St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Died.

KNOX.—John, 318 Monroe St., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KOVITZ.—Richard, 416 East 77th St., Jan. 4.
LACY.—Mary, 111 West 89th St., Jan. 4. Funeral tomorrow.
McFADDEN.—John, 267 West 72d St., Jan. 5, aged 80.
McNAMARA.—John, 69 East 105th St., Jan. 4. Funeral today.
McNAMEE.—Bridget, 158 West 101st St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
MAHONEY.—Catherine, 150 East 84th St., Jan. 5.
O'BRIEN.—Michael, 615½ Hudson St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
O'BYRNE.—Daniel J., 229 West 67th St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow.
QUIGG.—John F., 787 Washington St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SALMAN.—Lillian M., 510 West 151st St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
SHERIDAN.—Mary A., 244 East 87th St., Jan. 5. Funeral today.
SCHMIDT.—William, Tompkinsville, S. I., Jan. 5, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow.
STANTON.—Margaret, 131 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
WELPLY.—John, 699 Union Av., Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
WITTHOP.—Jacobine, 584 Eagle Av., Bronx, Jan. 5, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BARONE.—Julia, 131 Classon Av., Jan. 4, aged 22. Funeral today.
BRAUN.—Anna, 60 Central Av., Jan. 5, aged 59. Funeral Jan. 9.
BRINS.—George W., 182 Lefferts Av., Jan. 5, aged 41. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
BUNTIN.—Thomas, 320 75th St., Jan. 5, aged 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
COOPER.—Theodore, 2 Raleigh Place, Jan. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DAUB.—Katharina, Lutheran Hospital, Jan. 4, aged 82. Funeral private.
DONER.—Leo A., Skene Sanitarium, Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow.
FRAWLEY.—Thomas, 253 62d St., Jan. 5, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GALLINAGH.—Margaret T., 370 6th St., Jan. 4, aged 58.
HALBERT.—Mary, 127 St. Edward's St., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HAYES.—Patrick J., 288 Classon Av., Jan. 5.
HUDSWELL.—Alina, 188 Carlton Av., Jan. 5, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
KEATING.—Edward, 151 Warren St., Jan. 4, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
KUCK.—Henry, 291 Putnam Av., Jan. 5. Funeral service today.
McBREEN.—Owen, 184 Winthrop St., Jan. 4. Funeral today.
McCONNELL.—William, 35 Douglass St., Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow.
McNEECE.—Anna, 375 64th St., Jan. 5. Funeral today.
MARSH.—Fletcher H., 4,912 11th Av., Jan. 5. Funeral private.
PHELPS.—Amy S., 252 75th St., Jan. 5, aged 10. Funeral service today.
SUERO.—Gumsindo, 683 President St., Jan. 5, aged 48. Funeral private.
WILLIAMSON.—W. H., 61 Henry St., Jan. 5. Funeral service today, 8:30 A. M.

Jersey City.

BREDE.—Herman A., 134 Clifton Place, Jan. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
CASSIDY.—Bridget, 205 Erie St., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
EDGECOMBE.—Susan, 2,540 Boulevard, Jan. 5. Funeral private.
FREUND.—Herman G., 3,008 Boulevard, Jan. 4.

Died.

HARDING.—Reeen L., 190 Fairmount Av., Jan. 4.
JURGENSEN.—Elizabeth, 197 Delaware Av., Jan. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KIMPEL.—John, Jr., 519 Central Av., Jan. 5, aged 65.
LEONARD.—Thomas J., 1,722 Boulevard, Jan. 4.
McGRATH.—Roger V., 59 Vreom Av., Jan. 4. Funeral private.
PFLUMIO.—Philippina, 204 Stegman St., Jan. 5. Funeral service today.
QUINN.—Mrs. Thomas, 467 Pavonia Av., Jan. 5.

Long Island.

BOND.—George F., Richmond Hill, Jan. 5, aged 65. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
DE LAMATER.—Frederick M., Elmhurst, Jan. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FOX.—Dorothy A., Woodside, Jan. 5, aged 17. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
GERRITY.—James F., Mineola Hospital, Jan. 4, aged 34. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MOORE.—William C., Woodside, Jan. 4.
QUIGLEY.—Michael, Woodhaven, Jan. 4, aged 54.

In Memoriam.

BERLIN.—In memory of our dear son and brother, Falk Berlin, who departed this life Jan. 7, 1917.

KRODER.—In loving memory of our beloved son and brother, John A. Kroder, who passed away Jan. 7, 1917.
Long days and nights he suffered pain,
His hope undimmed, and all in vain,
'Till God above knew what was best—
He took him home and gave him rest.
Mr. and Mrs. JOHN KRODER,
Mrs. MATHILDA K. ZUR NIEDEN,
Mrs. JOHANNA A. K. BECKER.

NELSON.—One year ago you left us;
How often we miss your loving face!
But your gift to us to remember—
None on earth could take your place.
A happy home we once enjoyed,
How sweet the memory still!
But death has left a lonesomeness
The world can never fill.
NELSON, ISABELLA.

VOLKEL.—In loving memory of our beloved mother, Magdalene Volkel, who died Jan. 7, 1915.

CHURCH.—Charles T., in memory of; died Jan. 6, 1913.
COHEN.—Heyman, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Jan. 13, 10:30 A. M.
DALY.—Rose M., mass Holy Angels' Church today, 8 A. M.
FINNEY.—Edward H., in memory of; died Jan. 9, 1911.
O'NEILL.—Mary A., mass St. Joseph's Church today, 7 A. M.
QUIRK.—Hannah, mass St. Aloysius's Church, Jersey City, today, 6:30 A. M.
RITTER.—Lena, in memory of; died Jan. 8, 1917.

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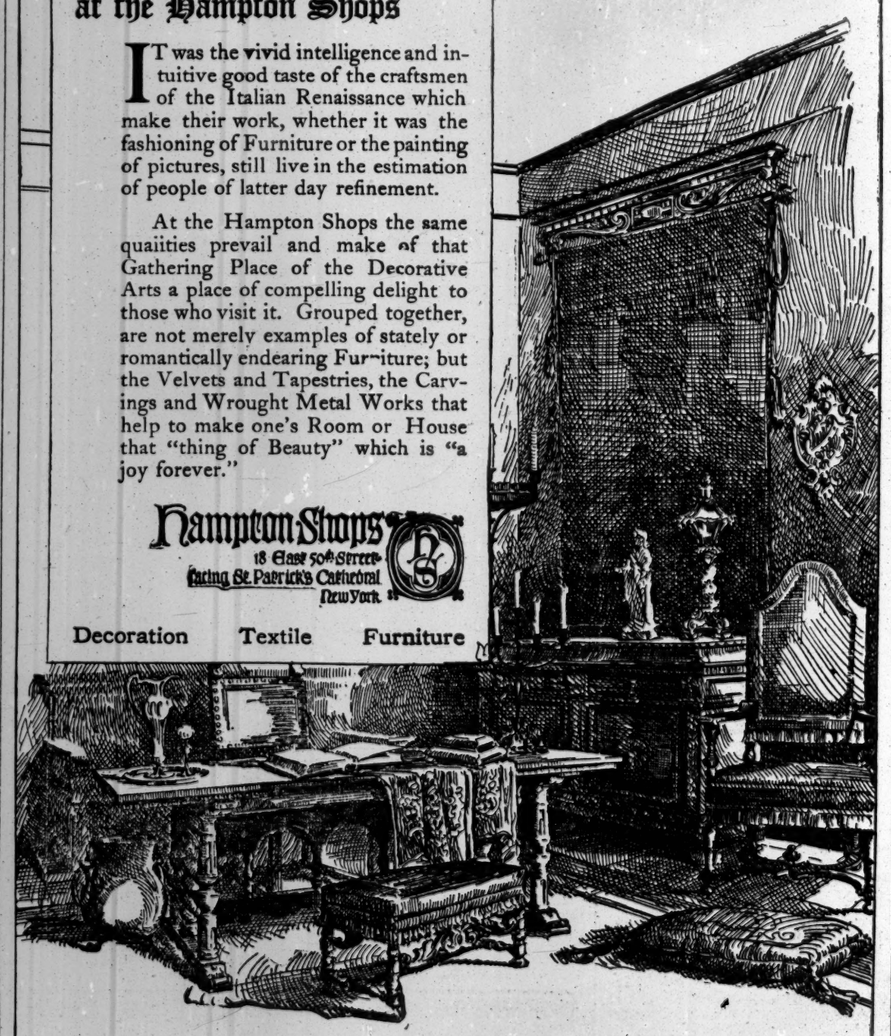
At the Hampton Shops the same qualities prevail and make of that Gathering Place of the Decorative Arts a place of compelling delight to those who visit it. Grouped together, are not merely examples of stately or romantically endearing Furniture; but the Velvets and Tapestries, the Carvings and Wrought Metal Works that help to make one's Room or House that "thing of Beauty" which is "a joy forever."



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To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Schumann-Heink makes a masterpiece of an Irish folk-song

Danny Boy — Ernestine Schumann-Heink
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Every Victor Record collection will be the richer for having this new Schumann-Heink record—a worthy addition to the music of world-famed exclusive Victor artists.

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"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

The Woman Voter

What a Leader Is, and What a Boss Is—How the People Make Them, Good and Bad Alike, and How They Can Be Overthrown.

SIXTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS ABOUT BOSSES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"A Boss," said the Politician, "is a leader."

"And something besides," added the Correspondent, cynically.

"Well, that depends on the leader," answered the Politician, "and on the folks he leads. What you mean is that he is a factor in political corruption and bad government. In some places he is and in some he isn't. If the general tendency of the particular crowd that he leads is corrupt and bad, he will be corrupt and bad, because he couldn't have become its leader at all unless he embodied their desires."

"Can there be such a thing as a good Boss?" asked the College Woman.

"No Boss is an anti-machine man, that's sure," replied the Politician. He can't be, because the object of anti-machine men is to change the organization, and he is the head of the organization. The word machine is merely an opprobrious nickname for the organization. Any kind of organization is a machine, whether it's the organization of a church society or a debating club. That's all the word means. Some party machines are good and some are bad; but good or bad, they have to have leaders, and the word Boss is impartially applied to all leaders by those who don't like the way they lead."

"I saw a Boss in the movies the other day," said Jane. "He was a horrid thing, fat, with a loud suit of clothes and a cruel mouth and a cigar butt always stuck in the corner of it; and he spent all his time in saloons ordering people around, except when he wasn't planning to thwart the brave young Assemblyman who had introduced a bill to abolish child labor and compel tenement-house owners to put fire escapes on their buildings. He always kept his hat on in the house, too, even when there were ladies present."

"Well, there may be Bosses like that outside the movies," said the Politician. "I wouldn't go so far as to deny the existence of anything merely because I'd never seen it and never seen anybody who had. But if such a Boss as that exists anywhere, you may be quite sure that he represents exactly the organization of which he is the leader, except that he is a little better, both morally and in manners, than the organization.

"So I think it is a little unfair to blame the Boss. He is the product of the organization. You asked where he came from; that's where he comes from. He rises to the top because he has more ability than the rest of them."

"Oh, come, you're pitching it pretty strong," said Tom, in utter incredulity. "Do you mean to tell me that a low-browed ex-waiter who can't spell has more ability——"

"Than Darwin, Shakespeare and Socrates rolled together," interrupted the Politician firmly, "in the matter of managing that particular organization and maintaining what it considers its interests? That's just what I mean to tell you; you've put it exactly. If he didn't, he wouldn't last an hour. Its interests may be vicious and criminal, but if they are, he must have the ability to care for those vicious and criminal interests. It all comes back to the people, and when you speak of the people don't get the idea that they are all angels. There are all kinds of people, and those that are preponderant in any particular locality get the kind of Boss that best represents them. No Boss, however, is a saint, and that merely leads me to the conclusion that even in the best localities the majority of the people are not saints."

"What have the people got to do with the organization?" asked Anna.

"The people are the organization," replied the Politician. "If you are not a member of the party, it's your own fault; the law enables you to be, and nothing but your own indifference can prevent you. The organization consists of the people, or so many of them as choose to take the trouble to belong to it."

"But how can we overthrow one of these bad Bosses, if we happen to have one?" inquired the Business Woman.

"By going to the primaries and voting against his candidates, especially his candidates for State and County Committeemen, for they are the men who run the machine. It is only fair to tell you, though, that when you overthrow one Boss you will merely get another, for a Boss is simply a leader. There is no sense in changing leaders all the time. If you have a corrupt leader, you can put him out, provided there are enough people who think as you do about it, and who will take the trouble to vote that way at the primaries once or twice. Even Tammany Hall managed to do that on one occasion, though there was no such easy way to do it in those days as the primary law of today provides for the voter. That was in the case of Boss Tweed."

"Did they get a better Boss?" asked Jane.

"They did, though you would probably consider him a pretty bad Boss. His name was John Kelly, and the contrast with Tweed was so great that he was called 'Honest John.' Yet there was a great deal of corruption in his time, and though he probably did not take bribes, and certainly did not steal, he left a fortune of half a million dollars. That was so small, however, compared with what he could have made, that his friends pointed to it with pride as a proof of his honesty.

"He represented Tammany at its best, as Tweed represented it almost at its worst. I say 'almost,' for it was worse under Croker than under Tweed. The incident of Tweed's overthrow and Kelly's succession illustrates what I have been saying, that the Boss, that is, the leader, represents the men he leads. Tammany was not squeamish in those days, but Tweed's method was not graft, it was merely plain stealing, and what he stole was not widely enough distributed. Not that Tweed did not try to distribute it, but that he was not scientific in his methods. Tammany wanted something not so unblushingly corrupt as Tweed, but it did not want a Doctor of Divinity, not being made up of Doctors of Divinity itself; and it got Kelly, who was no moralist, had no spiritual or ethical ideals, and, without stealing anything himself, did not bother much about whether his followers stole or not."

"Then, if it all comes back to the people, there isn't any such thing as bossism?" said Tom skeptically. "I suppose you'll say that since the Boss is only the leader, bossism is merely another word for leadership."

"Bossism is a term of opprobrium, and terms of opprobrium are not definitions. Bossism is an epithet thrown at a certain kind of leadership. It means bad leadership, corrupt or tyrannical leadership. It means, in most cases, that the Boss is not what Boss Platt called himself, 'an easy boss.' But make no mistake, if the Boss has really carried his sins much further than the sentiment of the particular crowd he governs will stand for, he will be overthrown. Overthrown Bosses are thick on the pages of political history, and, in fact, the Boss who retains his control for more than a few years is rather rare.

"Sooner or later the possession of power tempts him, gives him the big head, or weakens his prudence, and he goes too far. As long as he keeps in step with the ideals of his followers, or not much out of step with them, he is safe. So, if you find that you live in a community ruled by a bad Boss, don't exclaim against the horrors of bossism, but ask yourself what is the matter with the community. And always bear in mind that if you fight to overthrow the Boss, you won't get a paradise in which nobody will run things; you will get another Boss. For you can't get along without leaders.

"Neither can you elect leaders, for leadership is a talent, and you can't elect a man to have talent. The leader will come from the small number of men in the organization who have that particular kind of talent, whether you elect him or not. He may be an ignorant or characterless man in every other respect, but that talent he has in some measure; he has at least more of it than the men around him, or one of them would take his leadership away from him.

"Tom, you've been grinning skeptically at what I've been saying, so I'll just ask you to run over the names of the men who have bossed the Republican Party in this State for the last forty years and see if that doesn't prove it."

"I would," said Tom, cheerfully, "but I can't at this moment remember a blessed one of 'em except Platt."

"Well, Platt's predecessor in the leadership was Roscoe Conkling, who paid very little attention to the sordid details of machine-running, and ruled chiefly through his personality. He was autocratic and domineering. The party tired of his autocracy, and fired him. Then came Platt. The heyday of his rule was in that time we were talking of a little while ago, when the question of controlling the great corporations was still new, and when the Republican Party was still maintaining its original position of letting the trusts alone as much as possible—a position they long ago abandoned.

"As long as they remained in that position they were hand in glove with the corporations, and Platt solidified his power by keeping on the best terms with them. The corporations paid the Republican Party for protection—they paid the Democrats too, but the Republicans gave them what they paid for. This they did by contributing to the campaign fund, and under Platt their payments were highly organized and systematized, and so were all the relations between the party and the corporations.

"It is all very well to look back on this with horror, but at the time everybody knew it and nobody was in the least shocked, except the reformers. Platt was not going beyond the average sentiment of his party, whatever that average sentiment may be today. The Republican Party would not have tolerated personal corruption in the Boss, would not have stood for anybody like Tweed, but it went without saying that the corporations should contribute to the campaign funds and should be on agreeable terms with the party leaders.

"Then came the change in sentiment toward the corporations. It was not on this issue that Platt fell, for let me tell you that though Bosses are continually being overthrown, they are very seldom overthrown by reformers. Nearly always they are put out by politicians who want their places. Nevertheless, the changing sentiment of the time had made Platt impossible; he was a has-been, and he no longer represented his party, so he went down. His successor, Odell, lasted only a minute, for under him not only did the corporations continue in close relations with the party, but they obviously ruled it, and what was worse, it did not appear to be the corporations in general that ruled the party, but certain particular corporations.

"Barnes followed Odell, and he is a perfect example of the meaninglessness of the word Boss in any other sense than that of a leader. Not only can nobody point to any corruption on Barnes's part, but it cannot even be charged that his rule was tyrannical. He was simply a leader, nothing more. This point is further emphasized by the fact that after Odell's disappearance there was an intermission in which Timothy L. Woodruff was styled the Boss, and certainly nobody could be less like a Boss, in the corrupt or the tyrannical sense, than Woodruff.

"If the party has any Boss today, it is Governor Whitman, and whether his leadership is inspired or not, it is certainly leadership of some kind. When you hear anybody complaining of the Republican Party management, his complaints are always directed against Whitman, just as complaints against Democratic management in this city are directed against Murphy. And that's a very excellent test of whether a man is a leader or not.

"Now there, in that list, you see what a great variety there has been in the leadership of one party in one State in forty years. And yet you will notice that the Bosses of one period are very much like each other in one respect; they embody the tendencies of the party in that period. In Conkling's time the corporation question had never come up; he represented the satisfaction of the party with itself; he was an extreme embodiment of the Republicanism of that time, and he ruled by sheer force of character. Platt and Odell, different as they were in character, came of the same school of politics, and ruled according to the same methods. Barnes and Whitman would be furious at the suggestion that they resembled each other in anything, but they do in this—that neither one of them could have been Boss in the days of Platt. The Boss may be better or worse than his following, but he must want in the main what it wants, and have more ability than it has to get what it wants for it, or he won't be Boss."

"How do you explain the fact," said the Correspondent, "that the influence of the Boss is nearly always thrown against popular legislation? Take that fat Boss that Jane saw in the movies and try to believe in his existence for a moment. Why did he work with such diabolical cunning to thwart the good young hero's bill to put fire escapes on tenement houses and abolish child labor? Don't the plain people want those things, and aren't the plain people, according to you, represented by him?"

"Whenever the plain people are really worked up enough about the good young hero's bill, the Boss won't stand in its way," retorted the Politician. "If he does, his days as Boss are numbered."

"That's just what I was going to ask you about," cried the Business Woman, eagerly. "How can you show the Boss that he's got to get out of the way of the good young hero's bill, and even help to pass it? How can you bring your influence to bear to get good legislation, so that the party leaders will know you mean it?"

"By scaring 'em," said the Politician.

"But I can't scare 'em by sending them a postal card saying that I'm going to vote against them. They'd laugh and toss it in the waste basket. How do you scare 'em?"

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

LIGHTLESS NIGHT OBSERVED

Few Violations of Rule—Hotel Cecil Proprietor Denies Charge.

Lightless night was well observed last night and Times Square and the adjacent streets lacked all the glare of old times. The darkness, however, was relieved by occasional signs which the Fuel Administration says are violating the lightless regulations. In most cases where complaints have been received it has been found that they resulted from misunderstanding.

The lights were dimmed last night at Pabst's Harlem, 256 West 125th Street, and at the Hotel Cecil at 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Both of these places were reported by inspectors of the Fuel Administration as having failed to observe the regulations on Friday night.

Clarence R. Kilbourne, proprietor of the Cecil, denied yesterday that there had been violation of the lightless law at his hotel.

"If the Fuel Administrator said that the lights at the Hotel Cecil burned contrary to the regulations he made a serious mistake," he said. "Five days ago, before the order for the lightless nights was issued, I ordered the engineer at the hotel to cut off the outside lights and I personally saw that my instructions were followed every night. If necessary I can produce witnesses to testify that the hotel has not been illuminated for five nights. I sincerely regret that the hotel was made to appear unpatriotic, for I and all concerned in the management of the hotel are eager to do everything possible to support the Government."

COSTA RICA FEARS VOLCANO.

Irazu, Near San Jose, Manifesting Signs of Eruption.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Jan. 6.—Irazu, a volcano 11,200 feet high, near the city of Cartago, Costa Rica, is manifesting signs of eruption. The old crater is vomiting immense volumes of smoke. The population of San José, the Costa Rican capital, Cartago, and the neighboring towns are growing uneasy.

SERBIANS AT MT. VERNON.

Lansing Says We Will Triumph as Washington Did.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the presence of a gathering representative of official Washington, Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, head of the Serbian War Mission to the United States, placed a wreath upon the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon today as a tribute from "a small and hardly known nation."

Secretary Lansing, who introduced Dr. Vesnitch, said the record of Serbia challenged the admiration of Christendom, and that the cause of the present war is the cause for which Washington fought.

"With God's help we will triumph even as he triumphed," said the Secretary. "As America was made free from tyranny and injustice so shall the world be made free from the sinister forces which threaten the freedom and prosperity of mankind."

Dr. Vesnitch spoke of his people's love of liberty.

"This, alas," he said, "has brought us misfortune. The autocrats and the despots surrounding us, the Teutons and the Turks, have rushed upon us and have crucified Serbia, nay more, our whole race, the Jugoslavs. We have believed in the moral and in the political gospel which Washington preached and which he confirmed by his life.

"Jerusalem and Mount Vernon greet each other today. Here have stood the representatives of nearly six hundred millions of people, and others will come."

MORE WOMEN AT WORK.

State Bureau Reports Changed Conditions in the Industries.

The number of women being drawn into activities hitherto pursued by men is on the increase, according to the bulletin issued yesterday by the Bureau of Employment of the State Industrial Commission.

"In many instances this is not necessitated by the shortage of men," the bulletin says. "Some industries are taking on women under the plea that sooner or later it will be necessary on account of the draft. While not necessary at present, yet if the war continues, undoubtedly there will be more and more of a gradual increase in the number of women workers."

The recommendation is made that proper steps should be taken in preparation for the coming change in industry.

Oscar Hammerstein Improves.

The condition of Oscar Hammerstein is steadily improving, it was said last night at the German Hospital. Dr Willy Meyer, Mr. Hammerstein's physician, said an operation may be averted. Mr. Hammerstein spent a few minutes yesterday on the hospital balcony.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"BELL AND WING"

By Frederick Fanning Ayer

READ WHAT THESE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG.

"Cloud splendors on the mountain-top of achievement." *Leyton District Times, England.*

"Power and originality." - - - - - *Cork Examiner (Irish)*

"The rarest verses of the time. Grip us hours after reading." *World Wide Bureau, England.*

"Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling." *Academy, London.*

"Genuine aspiration and power." - *Occult Review, England.*

"Transports us to another hemisphere." *Montrose Standard, England.*

PRICE, NET, $2.50

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY
SELLING AGENTS
354 FOURTH AVENUE
New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

He's GOT to Face It!

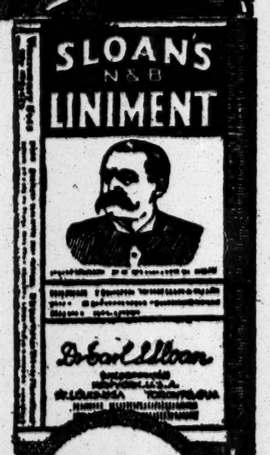
THE blast of the blizzard, the fury of the gale, the raging storm, all sorts and conditions of dangerous exposure are bravely faced by the fireman, policeman, and all other outdoor workers.

The after-effects— aches, pains, rheumatic twinges, tired strained muscles, stiff neck, lumbago— are quickly and mercifully relieved by Sloan's, the most popular, most effective Liniment.

No rubbing required— applied, it *penetrates*, bringing sure, feel-good relief and keeping men fit and fine for continuous duty. Will not stain the skin.

For every man or woman who hasn't used Sloan's Liniment there are a thousand who have. Sold by druggists everywhere.— Your's has it.

Generous sized bottles



KILLS PAIN

Sloan's
The World's
Liniment

ADVERTISEMENT.

JANUARY 4, 1918.

Danger of Water Famine in North Hudson and Bergen County

WASTE OF WATER MUST BE STOPPED. CONSUMPTION MUST BE CUT DOWN TO STRICTLY NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS.

The Hackensack Water Company notify all consumers that faucets should not be permitted to run, leaks should be promptly stopped, and the consumption limited to strictly necessary requirements.

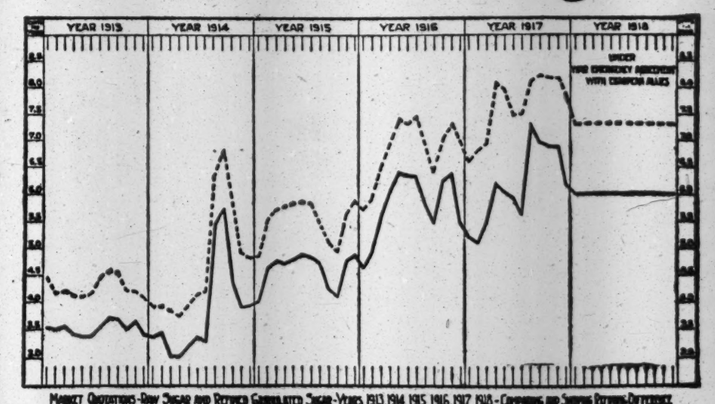
The unprecedented draught during the past week has added more than 10,000,000 gallons per day to the normal consumption of water, reducing the amount in the Company's reservoirs to about one-quarter of their normal capacity.

In the public interest, and to avoid a general water famine, all consumers should join in reducing consumption, particularly by stopping waste and repairing leaks.

HACKENSACK WATER COMPANY
Per D. W. FRENCH, Superintendent.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Why You Are Not Paying 30 Cents for Sugar



MARKET QUOTATIONS—RAW SUGAR AND REFINED GRANULATED SUGAR—YEARS 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918—CONTRASTING AND SHOWING REFINED DIFFERENCE.
RAW SUGAR —— (DUTY PAID PRICE) REFINED GRANULATED - - - - (NET WHOLESALE PRICE)

In April 1917 the cables told of a plan proposed by Herbert C. Hoover, then in London, which he described as "a plan by which the Allies can consolidate under one head the whole purchasing of food staples from our market, and not only will competitive bidding be abolished, but by co-operative buying on our side we can arrange the proper balance between the rights of producers and consumers."

This plan was favorably received the United States and the Allied Nations to urge upon the sugar industry the adoption by voluntary agreement of the original Hoover plan, under the authority of the Food Control Act, passed August 10, 1917.

The war had brought the Allies into the Cuban market, resulting in severe domestic and international competition with no increased supplies. Naturally prices of refined sugar, both to the American public and to the Allies, rose under this forced draft.

The cane-sugar refiners and the beet-sugar producers unanimously agreed to the Hoover plan as a patriotic act in the interest of the American people and as an aid to the Allies.

Domestic sugar refiners, since the outbreak of the European War not only have safeguarded the United States supply but have maintained the lowest sugar prices in the world.

This is the significance of the appointment by the United States Food Administration of the International Sugar Committee to which the Allies send representatives for England, France, Italy and Canada, and to which the United States contributes three members.

This brilliant record is due largely to the fact that sugar refining is in the hands of large business units, with an excess of refining capacity sufficient to supply all domestic needs, and so far all demands of foreign countries.

Upon the success of the operation of the International Sugar Committee under the directions of the Allied Governments, acting for practically half the civilized world, will depend the readjustment of the world's sugar markets.

In the spring of 1917 there was a serious attempt at the disorganization of the sugar refining industry, following a long series of attempts at destruction of sugar ships.

This plan is full of promise to all the nations party to the convention.

Accompanying these incidents were widely circulated sensational reports predicting a sugar famine and sugar shortage, causing widespread apprehension.

It is an assurance that sugar, although comparatively cheap in view of war conditions, will not by reason either of competitive or speculative activity be increased in wholesale price.

At that time, even with the assurance of ample supplies on hand, retail sugar prices rose in some sections to 20 and 25 cents a pound.

Sugar will become stabilized in price with sufficient profit to producers, refiners and merchants to maintain and stimulate production and to cover the cost of refining and of distribution.

The efforts of the American Sugar Refining Company to allay public alarm, to check hoarding, to accept a price less than that which it could easily have secured, and to distribute its product fairly and evenly among the trade, were of real public service.

The marketing of Domino Cane Sugars in cartons and small cotton bags by this Company has helped amazingly during the pinch of the fall months in giving a wide distribution among the retailers of the reduced sugar supplies.

While there were great supplies of sugar in far-away Java which ordinarily would have gone to Europe, yet the necessity for saving ships became so great that Europe turned to Cuba for even larger supplies than previously.

While a barrel formerly was the unit of the grocer the same amount of sugar put up in cartons and small cotton bags can now be divided between two or more grocers and so serve a larger number of people and prevent hoarding.

It takes a cargo ship 150 days to make a round trip between England and Java, while a round trip between England and Cuba can be made in 50 days.

It will be necessary for grocers and consumers to watch carefully their distribution and purchases during the approaching period of readjustment. The refineries are now starting up and supplies of raw sugar coming forward, but it will take weeks, and possibly months, for the return of normal conditions.

Under these circumstances and seemingly to avoid paying proposed United States war taxes on refined sugar the European Allies purchased in Cuba the sugar which ordinarily would have come to the United States in the fall months.

Housewives can aid in conserving the sugar supply by buying these package sugars.

These conditions, and especially the necessity of saving ships,

In war time and at all times it is our aim to safeguard the interests of the public we serve.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO MEET TOMORROW IN CINCINNATI

PLAN NEW DIVISION OF OCTOBER SPOILS

Few Players No Longer to Reap Harvest from the Annual World's Series Games.

CHAMPIONS TO GET $2,000

First Division Baseball Contestants of Each League to be Declared in on Gate Receipts.

The heydey of the baseball player who has reaped a harvest from the world's series spoils will come to an end tomorrow at Cincinnati, when the National Commission readjusts the conditions governing the distribution of the receipts of the championship contests. Including the last season the receipts of the first four games have been divided between the winning and losing clubs on a 60 and 40 per cent. basis.

The average receipts of the world's series games for the last five years divided among the winning and losing players amounted to $143,555. Forty-eight players figured in this division, and the average amount to each player on the winning clubs was $3,588, while the average individual share to the members of the losing clubs has been $2,392. Against these figures, the winning players, in the future, will receive about $2,000 and the losing $1,400.

The prize money awarded the players of the two contesting clubs in the world's series in the future should approximate $81,600. The difference between this sum and that which the clubs divided in the past amounts to $61,955. This money is to be divided among the players of the second, third and fourth clubs in each league at the end of the season.

Assuming that the average number of players on each of these clubs was twenty-four, this would mean that the forty-eight players of the two clubs which finished in second place in the pennant races would receive about $645 each on a 50 per cent. basis. The players on the third place clubs would receive $387 on a 30 per cent. basis, and players on the fourth division club would get about $258 each. Instead of the forty-eight players of two clubs dividing $143,555 on a 60 and 40 per cent. basis, the same amount in the future will be apportioned among the players of eight clubs, with about 192 men gaining.

President J. C. Dunn of the Cleveland club is worrying about where he is going to get enough ball players to fill the vacancies caused by enlistments and the draft. In case the International League does not operate next Summer, the Cleveland owner plans to raid that league and get the best players in sight. Except for the Athletics, the Cleveland club has been harder hit by the draft than any of the major league teams.

Railroad conditions next Summer are going to be a lot worse than baseball followers figure. When the Schedule Committees get together this week it is likely that two or three schedules will be made up so that one can be adopted which will be best suited to the uncertain conditions. It is unlikely that the Government will make an exception in the case of ball players when other important passenger traffic is being sidetracked for freight. There is every indication that passenger traffic will be a secondary consideration during the period of the war, and if this is the case baseball clubs will not be able to make the long jumps as in former seasons. Unless the schedule makers take cognizance of the uncertain railroad conditions the club owners may have to get a new sign to hang outside of the gates at the baseball parks which will read: "Games Postponed—Visiting Club Failed to Arrive."

SNOW HOLDS UP MEETING.

Johnson Fails to Reach Cincinnati for Commission Conclave.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The meeting of the National Baseball Commission set for tomorrow at Cincinnati was postponed tonight until Tuesday because of a snowstorm, which prevented the prompt arrival of the members. Ban Johnson and Charles Weeghman, President of the Cubs, were unable tonight to get transportation to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATTI, Jan. 6.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, said tonight that he did not know that the meeting of the commission had been postponed, but that, of course, if Mr. Johnson could not arrive in Cincinnati until Tuesday, the meeting would not be called until that day.

West Virginia Cuts Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 6.—Instead of playing Dartmouth and the Navy in 1918, West Virginia's football team will be held to a game with the Army, which has been arranged for West Point on Oct. 19, and possibly with Rutgers at New Brunswick on Nov. 2. Pittsburgh will be played at Pittsburgh Oct. 12, and it is probable that Indiana University will be a big home game.

ALEXANDER LED PITCHERS.

New Cub Twirler Proved Most Effective in League.

The work of Grover Cleveland Alexander stands out as the greatest pitching accomplishment of the last season, according to the official averages just issued by Secretary John A. Heydler. Not only did Alexander win thirty games for the Phillies, but he ranked as the league's best pitcher with an average of 1.85 earned runs each game. This was the third season that Alexander has won thirty games, achieving a feat which ranks with the accomplishment of Christy Mathewson. It is doubtful if Alexander, who went to Chicago in the famous $50,000 sale, will ever have such a successful season again.

Next to Alexander, in the averages of earned runs, comes Pol Perritt of the Giants, who allowed 1.88 runs a game, while next comes Ferdie Schupp with 1.95 a game. Five of the ten leading pitchers of the league were left-handers. Ranking the pitchers according to the games won and lost, the three New York southpaws, Schupp, Sallee, and Benton, take the first rank. The earned-run records, however, show the effectiveness of other pitchers, regardless of where their clubs finished in the pennant race.

Schneider of Cincinnati, for example, barely won more games than he lost, yet he ranks fourth in the official standing with an earned-run average of 1.07. As far as the figures can tell, he suffered by reason of poor fielding support at critical stages of some of his games. In Schneider's case, fifty-three of the 128 runs scored off him were made after chances had been offered to retire the side.

Phil Douglas of the Cubs pitched in the greatest number of games—fifty-one—followed by Barnes of the Boston Braves, who was in fifty contests. Alexander led the right-handers in strikeouts, with 201 out of the 1,581 batsmen who faced him. Vaughn of the Cubs was the leading strike-out pitcher among the left-handers, with a total of 195.

Sallee of the Giants and Schneider of the Cincinnati Reds were tied in consecutive victories, each with a run of nine. Two victories in one afternoon were pitched by Toney of the Reds against Pittsburgh by Alexander of the Phillies against Brooklyn, and by Doak of St. Louis against Brooklyn.

One of the greatest pitching feats of the season happened in a game between Cincinnati and Chicago, when Toney and Vaughn went nine innings without allowing a base hit. In the tenth Vaughn allowed two hits and lost the game, 1 to 0. Toney finished the game without permitting a hit, and scored the only no-hit game of the National League season.

KEELER, WESLEYAN CAPTAIN

Star Athlete Will Lead Basket Ball Team This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 6.—Richard Keeler of Minneapolis has been elected Captain of the basketball team at Wesleyan. He played quarterback on the football team last Fall and is considered the most versatile athlete Wesleyan has had in a decade, having won his "W" in track, basketball, football, and tennis. The only other Wesleyan athlete to duplicate this record was Arthur K. Dearborn, 1906, who was the discus thrower on the American team in the Olympic games at Athens and who is now with the American troops in France.

RACING MAY BE LICENSED.

Maryland Legislature Objects to Gambling at Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 6.—Before the legislative session is far advanced a bill will be offered to make it unlawful to bet on races in Maryland, regardless of whether the betting is done at the tracks or elsewhere. The owners of the four State tracks will not be idle. They propose to counter with a bill creating a State-wide racing commission, coupled with a high tax on the tracks. It is proposed to make this tax not less than $1,000 each racing day, and possibly as much as $2,000 a day.

Wilbert Robinson's Son Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—Wilbert H. Robinson, Jr., aged twenty-seven, son of Manager Robinson of the Brooklyn National League baseball club, died today of hemorrhage of the brain following an automobile collision. For the last four years he had been in poor health. He was educated at St. John's College and was a proficient athlete. He followed in his father's footsteps as a ball player on college and various local teams in Maryland.

Pioneer to Hold Bouts.

A match with Ted Lewis is being sought by both Walter Laurett and Paul Doyle, the two welterweights who meet in a bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club, on West Forty-fourth Street, tonight. Laurett has beaten Silent Martin, Marty Cross, Tommy Robson, and other leading welterweights, but has never met the welter champion. Jack Russo, a New Orleans lightweight, will meet Ray Rivers, a local slugger, in the other ten-round bout.

LEHMAN OUTFOOTS FIELD OF HARRIERS

Morningside A. C. Athlete Takes Harlem Road Run by Clever Sprint.

Road runners of the metropolitan district took advantage of the favorable weather yesterday to participate in their first competition in more than a month. The Harlem Athletic League conducted a handicap over the course of the Glencoe A. C., which takes in east and west Harlem and part of Washington Heights, approximating a distance of five miles. Seventeen athletes started, with various marks up to an allowance of five minutes, and all but one completed the journey.

The race resulted in a triumph for E. Lehman of the Morningside A. C. He had an allowance of two minutes, and with a well-judged pace, led George Williams of the St. Christopher Club to the tape by more than 100 yards. Williams started from the 1:15 mark, and his actual time for the race was the same as that credited to the victor.

Joe Davidson of the Harbrook A. C., with the limit handicap allowance of five minutes, set the pace for about four miles. There Lehman spurted, and followed by Williams, gradually but down the Harbrook harrier's advantage until the last leg of the race was turned, when the Morningside star increased his pace and won easily.

Lenny Metzer, another Morningside A. C. harrier, carried off the fast-time prise, making his seventh in as many races since the opening of the road-running season. He started from the scratch mark and finished third in 32:33. Only two clubs entered full teams for the race, although four was represented. The harriers of the Morningside A. C. showed best, with a total of twenty-two points. The Harbrook A. C. was second with thirty-three points. The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Handicap.	Time.
1—E.	Lehman, Morningside A. C.	2:00	33:05
2—G.	Williams, St. Christopher Club	1:15	33:05
3—L.	Metzer, Morningside A. C.	Scratch	32:33
4—H.	Brown, Harbrook A. C.	0:30	33:14
5—M.	Ciringione, Harbrook A. C.	2:45	34:45
6—J.	Daly, Macomb's A. C.	1:45	34:53
7—H.	Spies, Morningside A. C.	0:45	33:52
8—M.	Tea, Glencoe A. C.	2:15	35:43
9—I.	Lehman, Morningside A. C.	0:45	34:20
10—J.	Davidson, Harbrook A. C.	5:00	38:43
11—L.	Kruse, Morningside A. C.	3:15	37:10
12—H.	Lucas, Morningside A. C.	3:15	37:16
13—D.	Wilson, Harbrook A. C.	3:30	37:53
14—J.	Sherman, Morningside A. C.	2:45	39:16
15—J.	Silverdollar, Glencoe A. C.	4:45	41:23
16—J.	Ciringione, Harbrook A. C.	5:00	41:40

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	1	2	5	6	8	9	10	11	22
Harbrook A. C.	3	4	7	9	10	12	13	15	33

DIVIDE LAURELS AT TRAPS.

Rogers and Fullerton Are High in New Rochelle Shoot.

Twenty-five trapshooters took part in the weekly handicap clay bird shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Harrison Island yesterday. Straight strings of 25 breaks were made frequently. R. L. Spotts was among the competitors but he failed to return a prize-winning score.

The day's laurels were divided between Z. Rogers and S. W. Fullerton. Rogers, in addition to winning the fifteen shot scratch event, gained a leg on the January Cup and returned the high scratch score of the day in it. High handicap laurels fell to Fullerton, who also won legs on the January Cup, and Accumulation Cup, in addition to gaining the take home trophy.

The summaries:

Name.	T. H. Tro'y.	Jan. Cup.	Acc'n Cup.	Score and Handic'p.	
F. J. Ham, Jr.	1 20	1 21	0 21	84	4—88
N. Yule	0 24	0 25	0 22	93	0—93
W. B. Ogden	1 25	1 25	0 24	95	3—98
G. S. McCutcheon	5 25	5 25	5 25	85	17—100
G. H. Martin	0 23	0 24	0 23	94	0—94
E. H. Jones	4 23	4 25	3 24	86	17—100
R. Green	1 25	1 25	0 24	92	2—94
R. Kehts	6 25	5 22	4 16	69	23—92
A. P. Bennett	2 25	2 25	1 22	91	7—98
B. R. Stoddard	8 25	8 24	8 24	62	35—97
S. W. Fullerton	5 25	5 25	3 25	80	18—100
C. L. MacLeod	4 24	4 24	4 25	82	15—97
J. P. Donovan	1 25	1 24	0 23	94	4—98
T. A. Kyle	6 25	6 25	6 25	81	24—100
A. J. Gerrard	3 25	3 25	2 24	93	13—100
M. Murphy	0 24	0 22	0 22	92	0—92
G. M. McMahon	0 23	0 19	0 23	84	0—84
M. McVoy, Jr.	3 24	3 25	1 25	88	9—97
R. L. Spotts	2 24	2 25	1 25	94	0—94
R. K. Spotts, Jr.	0 20	0 21	0 21	79	0—79
A. B. Stoddard	0 17	0 21	0 15	63	0—63
Z. Rogers	1 25	1 25	1 25	97	2—99
R. P. Cole	0 19	0 24			
R. Sullivan	7 25	7 23	6 25	75	25—100
J. J. Herrold	3 25	3 25	3 25		

Wanderers to Play Canadians.

The Wanderers Hockey Club, which has already defeated two of the best amateur sevens of Canada at St. Nicholas Ice Rink, the Queens University and the St. Patricks, will play a third Canadian team Saturday night. The Knights of Columbus team of Dominion Council 465 of Montreal will be the opponent of the local club. The Canadians have been prominent in Montreal amateur hockey for several seasons.

HALPINE WINS BRONX RUN.

Leads Ten Athletes in Contest Held by St. Anselm's A. C.

The Bronx Athletic League, comprising clubs in the upper section of the city, opened its road-running season yesterday with an invitation chase of about four and one-half miles under the auspices of the St. Anselm's A. C., and through streets of the Bronx. A field of ten started, but only eight finished.

Terry Halpine of the Bronx Church House accounted for the individual honors in impressive style. He showed the way over the greater part of the distance, and, although toward the finish he was closely pursued by J. McGuinness of the Mohawk A. C., the Bronx athlete held his lead. Halpine's time was 26:48. McGuinness was second. Tim O'Connor of the St. Anselm's A. C. was third.

A feature of the race was the running of O. S. Weeks, the veteran Hollywood Inn A. A. athlete. Old enough to be the father of any in the race, Weeks kept steady stride with the other harriers, but weakened near the finish and had to be content with sixth.

The order of finish follows:

Position, Name, and Club.	Time.
1—T. Halpine, Bronx Church House	26:48
2—J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C.	26:48
3—T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C.	26:46
4—J. Boak, Mohawk A. C.	27:24
5—J. Kurtso, Pennant A. C.	27:54
6—O. S. Weeks, Hollywood Inn A. A.	28:11
7—L. C. Haber, St. Anselm's A. C.	28:15
8—G. Fitzgerald, Mohawk A. C.	28:18
9—E. Persau, St. Jerome's C. C.	28:19
10—C. Malone, St. Anselm's A. C.	28:23

CHESS MATCH TO JANOWSKI.

Takes Eighteenth Game and Captures Series from Jaffe.

David Janowski ended his chess match with Charles Jaffe by winning the eighteenth game at the New York City Chess Club yesterday. He had ten victories, four losses and four draws in the series.

The French champion had the white pieces in the deciding game, and again resorted to the queen's pawn opening. After attacking effectively on the king's side of the board, Janowski suddenly desisted, brought about an exchange of pieces and then entered upon a favorable ending. He won the game after forty-six moves. It was the fifth victory scored by Janowski in succession.

C. C. N. Y. Victor at Chess.

City College defeated the Central Y. M. C. A. in the fifth round of the Metropolitan Chess League's annual championship by a score of 7 to 1. With the exception of H. Borochow and H. Sternberg, who drew at the first and seventh boards, all of the C. C. N. Y. representatives were successful.

TWO IMPS CAPTURE ICE YACHT EVENTS

Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Straus's Boats Show Speed in Independent Club Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 6.—I. T. Straus's Imp and Mrs. Straus's Little Imp, third and fifth class yachts, respectively, won today's races held by the Independent Club. Ralph B. Sickels sailed both winners. The former champion Imp, finished 2 minutes and 40 seconds ahead of Silver Heels in a six-mile event, the winner showing its old-time speed in a light southeast breeze.

The Imp, which is soon to sail in the championship races against the Say When of the North Shrewsbury Club, passed the Say When while racing with Silver Heels, and both challenger and defender looked to be in fine trim for the North American championship event.

Five yachts started in the six-mile event for points on Clarence Fisher's daily pennant. Although the Little Imp led throughout the course, she was closely trailed by the Banshee, which finished 30 seconds behind. Banshee II. was 30 miutes 5 seconds behind the second boat. Let's Go was fourth, and Pep fifth.

Mrs. Straus took out Mrs. Julius Frank for a spin in the morning. Miss Isabelle Mulvey of Newark was out sailing the O U and P. D. Q. II., and took a trip down to the Oceanic Bridge and return. Cheston Simmons was out in his new yacht Squid.

The Ingenue, owned by John Bates, and three yachts owned by John J. Gibbons of New York, the Red Rover, Mi Mattie, and Arnti, were brought here today from the South River, and will be launched tomorrow. The Arnti is a new yacht finely built, with iron cages that extend off the end of either runner plank for the carrying of ballast. This is a new and original idea of Mr. Gibbons, and ice yachtsmen are anxious to see the tryout of this new boat.

ICE YACHTS IN CLOSE RACE.

X L N C Defeats Jack Frost by Second in Long Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 6.—Ice yachtsmen split seconds today in the race for the O'Brien Cup over the fifteen-mile triangular course of the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club. The X L N C, owned by William A. Stevens and John L. Price won by a half second from Captain James O'Brien's Jack Frost, with the Princeton third, 83½ seconds behind.

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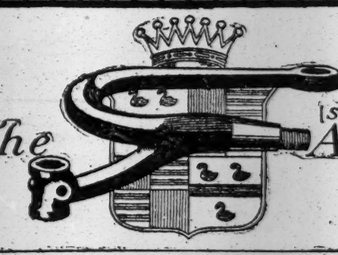

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Prices Reflecting a Return of Confidence

The gratification with which the stock market received the announcement of the President's plans for the railways spent its force in the first week of trading, but the shares held most of their gains made immediately following the issuance of the proclamation, and the advance appeared to have been halted only to await more detailed recommendations which were to be submitted to Congress. When Mr. Wilson appeared before that body on Friday he enlarged only slightly upon his earlier statement, and the secondary questions which perplexed security owners are still unsettled. The market further indicated its return to health last week by a sharp awakening in the demand for industrials, which took up the advance where the railroad movement left off. For three days prices moved easily upward on a remarkably active demand, which brought a return of million-share days. So rapid was the advance that it was succeeded on Friday and Saturday by some measure of profit-taking that brought about recessions in a number of issues which had benefited chiefly in the first display of bullish sentiment.

The turning point in a long market movement is usually reached without any definite change in the situation to explain why the advance or decline has been halted at that particular stage. The recovery, which has already made such progress in the stock market, although it has been in force but ten days, received its impetus from the removal of the uncertainties which were hanging over the entire railroad situation, but other factors must be looked for to explain the spirited upward movement in the steels, motors, and other industrial issues. The turn came coincidentally with a reawakening of peace talk, encouraged by the opening of negotiations between the Central Powers and Russia. There was little in the proposals, made ostensibly to Russia but in reality for the benefit of the Allies, to support the expectation of an early ending of the war, but the very fact of Germany's willingness to reopen the discussion after the rebuffs she had received was taken to indicate that much further concessions might be arrived at if the Allies supplied an opening. This feeling undoubtedly accounted for part of the new demand for stocks which have not fared so well in war. The turn of the year also brought about an ending of liquidation which had been carried through to establish security losses or to provide funds for tax payments. The decline had gone so far that it was only necessary to supply the initial momentum of a return movement to bring about recognition of investment values lost sight of, after the many discouragements arising out of the measures for financing the war.

Although the experiment of Government direction of the railroads is but a few days old it has already accomplished a great deal in affording relief from an intolerable situation. The coal famine, which caused such poignant suffering and which had begun to force the closing of manufacturing plants, could not have been broken so quickly by any expedients available to the railroads operating under the old system. With the free hand which he has the Director General was able to bring all of the facilities of the railroads reaching New York into play to expedite the release of fuel tied up in terminal blockades, or held in ice-bound barges. The fuel crisis is by no means over, but the arrival of milder weather should permit the carriers to replenish the scant stocks of coal in the dealers' yards and so provide insurance against a repetition of the painful experience through which many localities have been passing in the past week. Mr. McAdoo has realized the expectation that he would not hesitate to use revolutionary measures where they seemed advisable to break up congestion.

From now on earnings statements of the various roads will lose their terror for security holders, and they may be expected to reflect, in an interesting way, the shifting of traffic in accordance with the Director General's order making it incumbent upon the railroads to move all business by the most direct route. The November statements of two great Eastern systems show clearly whither the railroads were tending when the Government assumed responsibility for their net income. The New York Central did a gross business in November $1,668,000 larger than for the corresponding month of 1916, but its net earnings were reduced by $1,742,000, operating expenses having increased by no less than $3,410,000 for the one month. For the eleven months of the past calendar year the Central's revenues increased by nearly $31,000,000, notwithstanding which the company showed a loss of almost $23,000,000 in net. With the Pennsylvania conditions were nearly the same. The November gross earnings increased by the substantial sum of $4,159,000, with an accompanying rise of $7,840,000 in operating costs, leaving a loss in net for the month of $3,181,000. For the eleven months the Pennsylvania earned $48,277,000 more in gross, yet lost $16,400,000 in net. With the earnings of all of the Eastern roads taking this direction and with the Western lines beginning to show sizable decreases in net it is disturbing to think what the future might have held for the carriers if the Government had not stepped in with its guarantee of returns equal to the average of three pre-war years.

An instance of how easily we have fallen into the habit of dealing with tremendous totals was supplied by the introduction of a measure, presumably carrying the Administration's approval, to put the President's recommendations into force. As a part of the plans for making the Director General's work effective it is proposed to authorize the use of a fund of $500,000,000 for making good deficiences of equipment and providing for adequate maintenance of the carriers. It is to be hoped that no considerable part of this sum will have to be drawn upon for nonproductive purposes. At the same time, that is but half the amount which the late James J. Hill said should be expended for railway improvements each year in the United States to keep transportation facilities up to their task.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Bid.
6	Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co.	80¼@82
50	Draper Corporation	107¼
89	Esmond Mills pf.	85 @87
50	Fiskdale Finishing Co. pf. and 800 common trust ctfs., lot	$5,700
10	Griffin Wheel Co.	70¼@70¾
5	Massachusetts Cotton Mills	126
10	Merrimac Chemical Co.	77¼
2	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	178½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
CORN.				
Dec. 31	1.28¾	1.26¾	1.25½	1.24⅝
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Jan. 2	1.28¾	1.26¾	1.25	1.24¼
Jan. 3	1.28¾	1.26¾	1.25⅝	1.24½
Jan. 4	1.27⅝	1.26¼	1.25⅝	1.24½
Jan. 5	1.27⅝	1.27¼	1.26	1.25⅝
Week's range	1.27⅝	1.26¼	1.26	1.24¼

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
OATS.						
Dec. 31	81⅝	77	79¾	77⅛	77⅞	75¾
Jan. 1	Holiday.					
Jan. 2	79⅝	76	78¾	77½	76⅝	75⅝
Jan. 3	79⅝	78¼	78¾	77½	76⅝	75⅝
Jan. 4	79⅝	79½	79⅛	78¾	77⅛	76⅝
Jan. 5	80¾	79⅝	79⅛	78⅝	78⅛	77
W'k's r'ge	81⅝	77	79¾	77⅛	78¾	75¼

Provisions.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
LARD.				
Dec. 31	24.00	23.50	24.37	24.05
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Jan. 2	23.80	23.45	24.32	23.85
Jan. 3	23.95	23.32	24.20	23.75
Jan. 4	23.80	23.65	24.17	24.00
Jan. 5	23.87	23.65	24.30	24.02
Week's range	24.00	23.32	24.37	23.75

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
RIBS.				
Dec. 31	24.00	23.55	24.60	24.20
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Jan. 2	23.87	23.50	24.47	23.97
Jan. 3	23.60	23.35	24.15	23.88
Jan. 4	23.80	23.27	24.15	23.87
Jan. 5	23.52	23.35	24.12	23.90
Week's range	24.00	23.27	24.60	23.50

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
PORK.				
Dec. 31	45.75	45.20	45.60	45.00
Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Jan. 2	45.10	44.75	45.20	44.52
Jan. 3	45.95	44.80	45.05	44.55
Jan. 4	45.80	45.25	45.10	44.75
Jan. 5			44.97	44.66
Week's range	45.95	44.80	45.60	44.52

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
Dec. 31	30.80	30.61	30.30	30.27	30.35	30.05
Jan. 1	Holiday					
Jan. 2	31.44	30.92	..	..	30.90	30.87
Jan. 3	31.77	31.33	..	..	31.25	30.84
Jan. 4	31.55	31.05	..	..	31.10	30.52
Jan. 5	31.50	31.40	..	..	31.15	30.95
Week's range	31.77	30.61	30.30	30.27	31.25	30.05

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Dec. 31	30.00	29.75	29.60	29.38	28.70	28.42
Jan. 1	Holiday					
Jan. 2	30.61	29.99	30.25	29.68	29.20	28.80
Jan. 3	30.98	30.40	30.55	30.11	29.60	29.26
Jan. 4	30.70	30.13	30.40	29.88	29.50	28.99
Jan. 5	30.78	30.56	30.48	30.23	29.50	29.35
Week's range	30.98	29.75	30.55	29.38	29.60	28.42

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 5.—Following are today's quotations of mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	87½	..
Arkwright Mills	110	..	..
Bourne Mills	..	115	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	98¾	..
Chace Mills	..	125	..
Charlton Mills	..	122½	..
Davol Mills	100	105	..
Davis Mills	..	190	..
Flint Mills	..	155	150
Granite Mills	..	170	..
Hargraves Mills	..	70	..
King Philip Mills	..	105	..
Laurel Lake Mills	90	95	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	109	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	102½	..
Narragansett Mills	..	107½	..
Osborne Mills	110	120	115
Parker Mills	..	70	..
Pilgrim Mills	..	100	..
Pilgrim Mills pf.	..	100	..
Pocassett Mfg. Co.	..	95	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	155	..
Seaconnett Mills	..	67½	..
Shove Mills	80	85	..
Stafford Mills	..	106	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	..	112	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	140	..
Wampanoag Mills	85	90	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	102	..

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 5, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,851,094	3,932,548
Same period a year ago	4,781,626	4,781,626

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	68.37	64.54	68.37	65.25
Same period a year ago.	90.46	87.53	90.46	87.53

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,400	ADVANCE RUMELY	14½	12	12	— 1½
1,200	Advance Rumely pf.	28	26	28	+ 1⅝
200	Ajax Rubber	50	49	50	+ 3
2,100	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,200	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	21	18⅝	18⅞	— 1⅞
1,300	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	74⅝	72¼	73½	+ 1½
1,300	Am. Agr. Chem.	80½	77½	80	+ 2⅝
200	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	90	90	90	— 1
7,500	Am. Beet Sugar	77⅛	68⅝	70½	+ 2¼
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85	85	85	+ 3½
300	Am. Brake S. & Fdy.	175	175	175	+25
30,600	Am. Can	41⅝	37	37⅝	+ 1
900	Am. Can pf.	90½	89½	90	+ 2
21,100	Am. Car & Fdy.	73	68⅛	69	— ½
200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	107	106	107	+ 6
2,900	Am. Cotton Oil	28½	26¼	27	+ ⅝
3,900	Am. Hide & Leather	13½	12	12	..
4,000	Am. Hide & L. pf.	54¾	47¾	50¾	+ 1
1,600	Am. Ice	12½	10½	11½	+ 1½
1,100	Am. Ice pf.	43	39	41	+ 2
6,600	Am. International	57⅛	55	55¼	— ½
22,500	Am. Linseed	29	26½	27½	+ 1½
3,300	Am. Linseed pf.	70¾	67½	69¾	+ 1
31,900	Am. Locomotive	58½	54¼	55¾	+ 1
700	Am. Locomotive pf.	96½	95	*95	+ 2⅜
5,000	Am. Malting	11¾	8¾	9¾	+ ⅝
800	Am. Malting 1st pf.	56	53	53	+ 1
63,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	82¼	75⅝	76½	+ 1
1,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105	101½	104	+ 2⅝
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ 1½
4,200	Am. Steel Foundries	64	60	61⅞	+ 2½
4,400	Am. Sugar Refining	102¼	97	99¾	+ 1⅝
350	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110¼	109	110¼	+ 1½
15,200	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	63½	60¾	61½	+ 1¾
300	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	88	81	88	..
23,780	Am. Tel. & Tel.	106⅜	99⅞	101½	— 2⅜
9,600	Am. Tobacco	145	138⅞	140⅝	+ 1
4,800	Am. Woolen	47	44	45	+ 1½
100	Am. Woolen pf.	92	92	92	+ 1½
1,400	Am. Writing P. pf.	26½	23	23	— 1½
10,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	17¼	12⅝	14½	+ 2⅝
2,250	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	47	40	44½	+ 3½
115,200	Anaconda Copper	64	58⅝	60¾	+ 1½
300	Associated Oil	58¼	57	57	+ 2½
17,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87¼	84½	85⅝	+ 1
2,100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	82¼	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅜
500	Atlantic Coast Line	92	91⅝	91⅝	— 1⅜
24,300	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	103⅝	94	97¼	+ 3⅝
800	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf	59	58	58	— 2
59,800	BALDWIN LOCO.	62⅜	57⅜	57⅞	+ ⅜
400	Baldwin Loco. pf.	96	93	96	+ 3
44,700	Baltimore & Ohio	55¼	51½	53¾	+ ⅛
1,100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	56¾	56	56	+ 1⅜
410	Barrett Co.	85	85	86	+ 1
100	Barrett Co. pf.	100	100	100	+ ⅛
700	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
13,000	Bethlehem Steel	83¼	72⅜	80⅝	+ 7⅝
283,400	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, t. c.	83⅜	72⅜	77⅝	+ 4¼
300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	90	90	90	..
8,300	Bethlehem Steel pf. sub. rects., f. p.	99¾	97½	98½	+ 1⅝
8,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	7	7	7	— ⅛
10	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	80	80	80	..
5,600	Burns Brothers	114	111¾	112	+ ¼
100	Bush Terminal	80	80	80	-20
9,900	Butte & Superior	21½	15	19	+ 4¾
400	CALIFORNIA PACK.	37¼	36½	36½	+ ⅜
2,500	California Petroleum	14½	13	13	— ⅜
1,200	California Petrol. pf.	39¾	36	36	— 1¾
300	Calumet & Arizona	65	65	65	+ 7
25,700	Canadian Pacific	141¼	135⅞	135⅞	— 2¼
800	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	76	74	74	— 1
8,200	Central Foundry	35¼	29	34⅜	+ 6⅜
700	Central Foundry pf.	46	39	44⅛	+12¼
48,700	Central Leather Co.	69¼	61⅝	63⅝	+ 1⅝
600	Central Leath. Co. pf.	105	103	103	..
3	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	105	105	105	..
4,100	Cerro de Pasco	31⅜	30	31	+ ⅜
3,700	Chandler Motor	73¼	67¼	69⅝	+ 2⅜
34,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅝	50¼	52¾	+ 2⅜
2,800	Chicago Great West.	8⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
1,900	Chicago Gt. West. pf.	25	24	24	— ½
16,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	47¾	45	45½	— 1⅞
10,850	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	79¼	76¾	78¼	+ 1¼
2,000	Chi. & Northwestern.	95	94½	94½	— ¼
37,000	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	24	19¾	19¾	+ 4¾
12,640	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	66½	60	*80	— 1½
11,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	57¼	51⅜	*52	— ⅝
13,500	Chile Copper	17⅜	15¼	16	+ ⅝
15,100	Chino Copper	43⅞	40½	42	+ 1½
200	Cleve., C., & St. L.	30	28½	30	+ ½
1,000	Cluett-Peabody	45¼	43⅜	43⅜	— 2¼
100	Cluett-Peabody pf.	95	95	95	+ 5
6,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	39¼	35½	35½	..
300	Colorado Southern	23	21	21	— 2
300	Colorado South. 1st pf	50¼	50	50½	+ ½
6,300	Columbia Gas & Elec.	34½	31¾	32	+ ½
200	Computing Tab Rec.	33	32	32	+ 5
500	Consolidated Coal	94	94	94	+ 4
4,000	Consolidated Gas	91	82½	84	+ 1½
200	Consolidated Gas, El. Light & P., Balt.	95	90	95	+ 6½
1,700	Continental Can	89¾	84¼	84¾	— ½
100,300	Corn Products Ref.	34¼	29½	31½	+ 2½
2,850	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	92	90¼	92	+ ½
57,750	Crucible Steel	59	51	52¼	+ ¼
500	Crucible Steel pf.	90	87	90	+ 4
86,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	23½	20¾	20¾	+ 2¼
4,400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	82	78	80	+ 3
1,000	Cuban-American Sug.	150	140	146¾	+20¾
5,200	DEL. & HUDSON	111	106¼	108	+ ⅜
1,000	Del., Lack. & West.	178	170	*175	+ 2½
1,000	Denver & Rio Grande	6	2¼	3¼	— 1⅜
11,310	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	14	7⅜	8¾	— 4⅜
31,900	Distillers' Securities	36⅜	32⅜	*33⅜	+ 1½
5,500	Dome Mines	10	8	9¾	+ 1⅜
1,900	ELK HORN COAL	22½	22	22½	+ 1
31,800	Erie	17⅜	15⅞	16¼	— 1
14,300	Erie 1st pf.	28½	26⅝	26¾	— 1⅜
8,000	Erie 2d pf.	21⅜	20	20	— 1½
200	FED MIN. & SMELT	13⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
800	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	36	32	33½	+ 1½
100	Fisher Body pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ 4¼
8,800	GASTON, W. & W.	36	32	34	+ ⅜
25	General Chemical	175	175	175	..
35	General Chemical pf.	104	104	104	..
100	General Cigar	36¼	34	34	+ 5⅜
16,700	General Electric	138	127⅜	131	+ 3⅞
48,800	General Motors	117½	100¾	118¾	+13¼
1,200	General Motors pf.	83¼	81	82	+ 2
4,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	41	37	39¼	+ 2⅛
100	Goodrich pf.	97	97	97	+ 5
1,500	Granby Consol.	79¼	76	77	— ½
10,800	Great Northern pf.	92	89½	*89¼	+ 1⅝
16,000	Great Northern ctfs. for ore properties	28¾	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
1,900	Greene-Cananea Cop.	39½	38	39	+ 1
1,000	Gulf States Steel	96½	91	91	+ 6
800	HARTMAN CORP.	42	40¼	42	+ 4½
8,100	Haskell & Barker	35¼	34	34	— 1⅛
2,124	ILLINOIS CENT.	95	93	93½	+ ⅛
45,900	Inspiration Copper	45½	43¼	46	+ 2¼
17,700	Interboro. Con.	9½	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
5,800	Interboro. Con. pf.	47¾	44½	44¾	+ ⅛
600	Int. Agricultural	12¼	12	12	— ¼
1,400	Int. Agricultural pf.	39¼	36	38¾	+ 1½
2,200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	120	111	115¾	+ 4¾
435	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	108½	107	108½	+ 1½
500	Int. Harvester Corp.	60	56	60	+ 4½
100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	97	97	97	+ 5
50,300	Int. Mer. Marine	24	20¼	21¾	+ ⅝
145,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	87⅞	79¾	83½	+ 3½
32,500	Int. Nickel	30⅞	25½	27⅞	+ 1⅜
26,700	Int. Paper	30½	25¾	26¾	+ 1
600	Int. Paper pf. sta.	65½	60	65½	+ 2⅞
100	Iowa Central	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
600	JEWEL TEA	38	33	33	..
2,525	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	19¾	17¾	17¾	— 1⅜
400	Kan. City South. pf.	50	45	*45	— 4½
180	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	98	98	98	..
1,900	Kelly Springfield Tire	45	41	43⅝	+ 4½
100	Kelly Spring. Tire pf.	77¼	77½	77½	+ 2½
100	Kelsey Wheel	28	28	28	..
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	81	81	81	+11
31,700	Kennebott Copper	32½	31½	31¾	..
5	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	95	95	95	..
20,700	LACK. STEEL	81	74¾	74¾	— ⅜
100	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	+ 5
200	Lake Erie & West	10	10	10	— 2
900	Lee Rubber Tire	15½	14	15	+ 1
7,600	Lehigh Valley	59¼	56½	57¾	..
1,000	Lorillard (P.) Co.	165	100	165	+10
1,600	Louisville & Nashville	112⅜	110	112¾	+ ½
300	MACKAY COS.	75½	73	75½	+ 4
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	57	57	57	+ ¼
440	Manhattan Elevated.	100	97	98	+ 2½
7,400	Maxwell Motors	28¼	24⅜	26	+ 1½
4,500	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	59⅞	55⅛	58	+ 1⅝
4,500	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	23½	21	21	— ½
300	May Depart. Stores	47½	47	47½	+ 2½
400	May Dept. Stores pf.	98¾	98	98¾	— 2¼
48,250	Mexican Petroleum	84¾	77¾	79½	+ 2⅜
200	Mexican Petroleum pf	90	89	89	+ 1½
7,500	Miami Copper	30⅞	28⅜	29¾	+ 1½
81,133	Midvale Steel	46½	42¾	46½	+ 3½
8,600	Minn. & St. L., new	10½	9¾	10	+ ⅛
500	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	88½	87¾	88	+ 3
3,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	4⅝	4¾	— 1⅞
300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	9	8½	8½	— 1½
33,900	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	25¼	22⅜	22⅜	— 1⅞
6,100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. cfs.	46¼	42¼	42¼	— 3¼
1,600	Montana Power	73	69½	69¾	— 3⅛
300	Montana Power pf.	100½	99⅞	100¼	+ 4⅜
2,100	NATIONAL ACME	27¼	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅜
400	National Biscuit	100	98½	100	+ 8
300	National Biscuit pf.	108¼	106	108¼	+ 2¼
50	National C. & S. pf.	100	100	100	..
7,400	National Conduit & C	17⅞	14⅞	16¼	+ 2
10,500	National Enam. & S.	40½	37	38	+ 1¼
100	National E. & S. pf.	96	96	96	+ 4
1,000	National Lead	47¼	42½	43½	+ 1
10,850	Nevada Con. Copper	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
400	New Orleans, T. & M.	23	21	21	— 2
4,300	New York Air Brake	125	118	118	+ 1½
41,800	New York Central	73⅜	70¾	*70¾	+ ⅝
200	New York, C. & St.L.	18½	16	16	+ 1¼
1,100	New York Dock	20½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
400	New York Dock pf.	44	40	44	+ 5
6,850	New York, N. H. & H	32⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
2,600	New York, Ont. & W.	21½	20¼	*20½	— 1¼
9,300	Norfolk & West	103⅜	103¼	104	— ⅜
900	North American	43¾	43	44¼	+ ⅜
16,300	Northern Pacific	88½	84¾	84¾	+ 1⅜
808	Nova Scotia S. & C.	69	67½	68	+ 3
50,800	OHIO CITIES GAS.	40¾	36¼	37	+ ½
700	Ontario Mining	5¼	4½	4½	— ½
500	Owens Bottle Mach.	58½	52¾	58½	+ 3½
300	PACIFIC MAIL	25¼	24	25¼	+ 2⅛
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	19½	19½	19½	+ 2½
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	87	87	87	..
22,850	Pennsylvania R. R.	47⅜	45½	45⅝	— 1¼
3,300	People's Gas, Chicago	44⅝	37¾	42	+ 4½
6,800	Pere Marquette	14	12½	13¾	— ¼
1,300	Pere Marq. prior pf.	57	54¾	55	+ 4
200	Philadelphia Co.	37	35	35	+ 2¾
2,000	Philadelphia Co.	30	26	27¼	+ 1½
2,800	Pierce-Arrow	38	35	35¾	+ 3¼
125	Pierce-Arrow pf.	92	92	92	+ 2
100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	63	63	63	+ 3
9,100	Pittsburgh Coal	46⅞	43½	45¼	+ 3
900	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	80⅞	79¾	80	+ 1
100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	95	95	95	+ 5½
15,500	Pittsburgh & W. Va.	25½	22⅝	22⅝	— 2½
1,000	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	62½	61¾	62	+ ½
200	Pond Creek C. t. c.	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
4,000	Pressed Steel Car	62¾	59	59	+ ¾
125	Pressed Steel Car pf.	95	95	95	..
200	Public Service, N. J.	101½	101	101½	+ ⅝
2,725	Pullman Co.	114¾	106½	106½	— 6¾
6,400	RY. STEEL SPRING.	48¾	46½	47	— ⅛
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	95	95	95	..
16,100	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
211,700	Reading	76⅞	71¼	73⅝	+ ⅝
200	Reading 2d pf.	36	34½	36	+ 1¼
56,600	Republic Iron & Steel	82⅜	76	76¼	— 1
1,000	Republic Iron & S. pf.	94½

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's
58th Consecutive Dividend
Even a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings.
34 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT

RAILROAD PROBLEM HURTS STEEL TRADE

Unsatisfactory Transportation Conditions Continues to Decrease Output of Mills.

GARFIELD RUSHES COAL

Fuel Administrator Aids Plants Working on Government Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.—The iron and steel industry is still under the thumb of unsatisfactory transportation facilities, and, of course, the production continues to decrease. There has been no pig iron market for several weeks, the merchant furnaces being taken up by contract obligations. For several weeks after the prices were set in September the market was fairly active, but for the last two or three weeks there have been very few offerings.

There has been a limited amount of inquiry for foundry iron, and there is no doubt that heavy purchases of steel making grades would be made if the iron could be got. There are freer offerings of finished steel products, notwithstanding the restricted production of steel. In steel plates several mills are making offers at the set prices of $3.25, although only a few sizes are included in the offers.

According to Eastern estimates, the United States Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage, to be reported next Thursday, will show a decrease for December of only 200,000 tons, due to the heavy Government business and a small increase in the commercial bookings. However, this is more conservative than Pittsburgh steel men will settle on.

Quietness reigns in the commercial steel market, the holidays having broken into the activities of building and construction, but it is thought that the price schedule having been fixed for three months will bring about a better condition on the market. According to announcement from Washington, continuing the set prices to March 31, it is required that contracts for delivery after that date be written either with no price specified or with a clause calling for a revision of the price to any figure that may be set by a Government agency.

While the Washington authorities are eager to see lower prices, the precise reason for postponing action is not known here. Two reasons are assigned, first, that it is from a desire to give the situation more time in which to work out or, second, due to an expectation that meanwhile the Pomerene iron and steel price fixing bill will have become a law.

Steel Is Scarce.

As to the first reason, it is apparent that prices, for some commodities at least, might decline of their own accord in the near future. While the various set prices, as they were announced on Sept. 24 and later, represented substantial declines from the quoted market it was well recognized that the whole quoted market was a fictitious one, the prices being obtainable only on small lots for relatively early delivery. At the set prices there has not been much buying, and practically none at all in the last four or five weeks, except in the case of material required to fill war orders.

To all appearances steel is scarce at the present time, little being offered for sale; but, on the other hand, production is greatly restricted by transportation conditions, and yet one does not observe consumers in general complaining because they do not receive heavier deliveries. Given full production for a while, the industry might find itself with more steel than buyers were disposed to absorb, and prices would then yield. Then, again, there is the influence of expiring contracts, which are at various prices above and below the set ones. As these contracts expire the producers will have more material to sell, and may be more anxious to name attractive prices. Thus the War Industries Board should find the producers more ready to consent to price reductions later on.

Since the assumption of railroad control by Mr. McAdoo nothing of great importance on the constructive side has transpired. The transportation situation controls the production, and there is pretty good reason to suspect that production will be the controlling factor in prices. Roughly speaking, during the first ten months of 1917 pig iron production was 5 per cent. below existing capacity, and steel production 5 to 10 per cent. below. In the last six weeks the restriction has been perhaps 15 to 20 per cent. on pig iron and about the same on steel. As consumers do not seem to be complaining about deliveries, there is ground for thinking that perhaps if production were at capacity there would be too much material and prices would drop.

The crux of the situation is, therefore, transportation, which is, if anything, poorer than a week ago. Shipments of coke and coal have been lighter, and there have been further accumulations of material en route, making receipts of coke at blast furnaces and of coal at steel yards and bi-product plants still smaller. All railroad yards where coal and coke are weighed or classified are badly congested, and some whole railroad divisions are congested, with hardly any traffic moving. These traffic conditions affect in the neighborhood of one-half of the total iron and steel industry, the remainder being largely a local proposition as to the assembly of raw material.

There is very little iron and steel being sold for commercial purposes now, and inquiries are falling off, the dealers evidently knowing how useless it is to expect steel for anything short of war purposes, which are increasing more and more. There is some production of automobiles for war needs, but very few for pleasure, while farm implements are being manufactured as fast as possible and sent over to France, to be used in the reclamation of land that will yield food for the armies as well as the inhabitants who are flocking back to their rural homes.

Plate Situation Still Down.

A considerable volume of the contract steel tonnage now in force is at prices higher than those set by the Government. Deliveries are being taken against these contracts without a murmur by the consumers, but there would be some complaint if the deliveries were increased. If steel should become more plentiful, some buyers probably would be disposed to question it and ask that contracts be readjusted to the set basis.

The plate situation is almost down to a regular basis, and there are at least half a dozen plate mills seeking orders in the open market at the set price of 3.25c. Orders have to be attractive for these mills, however, as they are limited in price and there is likely to be demand for more tonnage than can be produced.

The placing of priority orders by the Government has delayed the filling of the high-priced business, but the embargo on plates for shipment to Japan has helped, and a number of the mills now have rolling space for the next few months, against which they are soliciting business and picking out the most attractive specifications that are offered. The offerings are chiefly in the narrower plates, as the capacity for making wider plates is well taken up for many months to come.

The Carnegie Steel Company started up the first two of the ten finishing mills of the McDonald works on Thursday as an adjunct to the Ohio mills at Youngstown, partly for the purpose of increasing the company's finishing capacity, and partly to replace other finishing departments by mills that would be more economical in operation. Four of the mills have been under construction for a year, including the two started this week, and the other two will be put in operation in a few weeks. It had been intended to abandon the Upper and Lower Union mills in this city, on the completion of the McDonald plant, but so long as the demand for plates keeps up the Pittsburgh mills will be operated as 24-inch, 86-inch, and 72-inch sheared plate mills.

Conditions as to the movement of Connellsville coke are as bad as ever. The Monongahela Railroad is completely blocked, and other divisions are badly congested. Two hundred coke operators of the Fayette County region held a conference at Uniontown on Thursday with W. S. Blauvelt of Washington, D. C., a representative of the Fuel Administrator, and discussed the distribution of coke to districts desired by the Fuel Administrator. Mr. Blauvelt said after the conference that unless the operators can produce the maximum output the Government will take some action.

However, he predicted that the railroads would be running at maximum efficiency before April 1, giving the relief in the coal and coke industry so much needed. The combined influences of Christmas layoff, the return of zero weather, and held-over cars brought shipments of Connellsville coke last week to the lowest record of the year. Shipments for the week were all by rail, the ice in the rivers preventing any movement by the boats, and the rail movement aggregated 7,220 cars, carrying 255,079 tons, a decrease of 33,078 tons from the previous week.

Mills carrying Government contracts have received some help from the Fuel Administrator in the matter of coal, he having conscripted several carloads and had them sent to the plants making ammunition. The coal situation looks bad on the surface, but it is known that the assistants of the Fuel Administrator are shaping up matters in such a way that very material benefits will soon accrue.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 5, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$21,983,000	$15,939,000
Same period last year	25,839,300	25,839,300

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.26	76.80	77.26	77.08
Same period a year ago	88.92	88.63	88.92	88.63

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD cv.6s	20	19¾	20	7
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, Series B	20	19	19¾	5
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	91¼	91	91¼	15
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	91¾	91¼	91¼	1
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	89	85½	87½	90
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	83	81¾	82⅝	90
A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	91½	90	90⅝	166½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	87	86	86	26
Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	81¾	81¾	81¾	5
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	79¼	79	79¼	7
Ann Arbor 4s	57½	57	57½	4
Armour & Co. 4½s	84½	83⅝	84½	22
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	85½	85¼	85½	27
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	74½	74½	74½	3
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	85	85	85	1
A., T. & S. F. Cal. 4s & 4½s	82¾	82¾	82¾	10
Atl. & Char. A. L. 1st 5s	91½	91½	91½	5
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	84½	82½	84⅝	13
Atl. Coast L., L. & N. col. 4s	70¾	70¾	70¾	5
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	83	80½	82	8
BALDWIN LOC. 5s	90½	90½	90½	1
B. & O. P. L. 3½s	89½	89	89½	12
Balt. & O. gold 4s	78	74½	77	48
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	84	81¼	81¼	47
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	79¼	47½	78	78½
B. & O., S. W. D. 3½s	85	85	85	5
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96	96	96	4
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	87½	87	87¼	11
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	81	77½	80	22
Braden Copper 6s	89	89	89	5
B. & 7th Av. con. 5s	78¼	78¼	78¼	2
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	99	98	98	74
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	87½	86	86	6
Bush Terminal 4s	88	83	83	2
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	79	75	75	4
CAL. G. & EL. 5s	92½	90¾	90¾	6
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	88½	88½	88½	5
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	106	106	106	5
Central Leather 5s	96	95	95	49
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	3
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	78¾	73	74½	51
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	78½	77	78	427½
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	70½	69½	70	139
Chicago & Alton 3½s	43	42¾	43	6
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94¼	93	93⅝	197
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	81¾	81	81	10
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	99½	99¼	99¼	1
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	88	88	88	1
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	90	90	90	2
Chi. G. W. 1st 4s	60¼	59	60	48
C., M. & St. P. gen. Ser. A	79	78	79	5
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	80	78½	78½	19
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '24	74	74	74	2
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	70	66¾	66¾	125
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	79	77¾	79	37
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	84½	84½	84½	5
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	75½	74¾	75	181
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	98	98	98	..
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	101	101	101	1
C. & N. W. gen 4s	80½	80¼	80¼	13
Chi. Rys. 5s	81½	81½	82	4
Chi. Rys. ref. 4s	65¾	65¼	65¾	104
C. R. I. & P. gen. 4s	74¾	73¼	74	10
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	65¼	64	65¾	4
Chile Copper 7s	104¾	103	103	47
Chile C. 6s, rec.	78	77¼	77¾	9
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. 4s	62	62	62	9
Col. Industrial 5s	73½	73½	73¾	4
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	74	71	71	41
Columbus & Tol. 6s	67¼	67¼	67¼	4
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	75	75	75	5
Con. Gas conv. 6s	102	100½	101	88
Cons. Cable 4s, reg.	68¼	68½	68½	10
Cons. F. Ref. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	6
Cumberland Tel. 5s	90	90	90	2
DEL. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	88	88	88	3
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	76¾	76	76	23
D. & R. G. con. 4s	69	65	65	71
D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	53	49½	49¾	45
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	71	71	71	2
Det. United 4½s	71	68	71	20
Dist. Securities 5s	75	73½	74	53
ERIE gen. 4s	57¼	52⅝	53	219
Erie con. 4s	68	66½	67⅝	48
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	50	45½	45½	143
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	49	47	47	167
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	56	50	50	174
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
GA. MIDLAND 3s	63	63	63	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	95	94½	94½	5
Granby Cons. Co. 6s	95¼	94½	95	27
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	78	77¼	77½	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	53½	50¾	51¼	55
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	17¼	14⅝	15¼	197
Ill. Cent. 4s	74	74	74	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	70¼	70	70½	5
Illinois Steel 4½s	81½	81	81½	2
Indiana Steel 5s	95	95	95	10
Inter.-Met. 4½s	57½	55	56	109
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s	83	79¾	82	123
Int. Agricultural 5s	68½	68½	68½	1
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	92	90¾	91½	44
Int. Paper 1st 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	10
Int. Paper cv. 5s	98	98	98	10
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	46¼	43	46¼	174
KAN. C., PT. S. & M. 6s	102½	102½	102½	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	69	68½	68¾	7
Kansas City So. 5s	77	75	75½	23
Kansas City So. 3s	59	58	59	3
Kansas City Term. 4s	78	78	78	1
LACK. STL. 5s, '23	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	90½	86½	90	71
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	84¼	84¼	84¼	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84½	84½	84½	28
Lake Shore 3½s	73¾	73¾	73¾	2
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	102	100¼	100¼	23
Liggett & Myers 7s	111	111	111	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	87¼	86	87¼	4
Long Island def. 5s	75	73	73	2
Lorillard 7s	111	111	111	4
Lorillard 5s	85½	85	85½	17
Lou. & Nash. gen. 6s	100	100	100	2
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	86	84½	86	15
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	79	77	79	2
L. & N., N., F. & C. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
MIDVALE STL. 5s	82½	80½	82	57
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	45	43½	44¾	57
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	62¼	60¼	62¼	100½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, prior	84	84	84	2
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4½s	32	32	32	16
Mo., K. & T. of Tex. 1st 4s	26¾	26¾	26¾	1
Mo., K. & T. ref. 5s	45½	45½	45½	27
Mo., K. & T. of Tex. 5s	50	49	50	10
Mo. Pacific gen. 4s	60	57¾	57¾	613
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926	89¼	89¼	89½	3
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, 1928	92	92	92	2
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, 1938	92¼	89¼	89¼	4
Montana Power 5s	89	87½	89	11
NEW OR. TERM. 4s	60	60	60	2
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	42	41	41	38
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	100	99¼	100	2
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	72	71	72	19
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s, reg.	99½	92½	92½	50
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	78½	77	78½	13
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	82	80	82	3
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	2
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	60	60	60¼	12
N. Y. G., E., L., H. & P. 4s	72	71½	72	4
N. Y. & Greenwd. L. 5s	85	85	85	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	86	83¾	85	17
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	51	45½	50	20
N. Y. C. Rys. adj. 5s	21¾	17½	21¼	145
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	87½	86⅞	87	38
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	49½	44½	49	100
Nort. & W. con. 4s	84¾	84	84½	12
Northern Pacific 4s	83½	83½	84½	37
Northern Pacific 3s	60½	59¾	60	14
ORE. SH. L. ref. 4s	84½	85½	84	81
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	104	104	104	2
Ore. Wash. R. & N. ref. 4s	73½	73½	74¼	38
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	79¾	79¾	79¾	20
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	80	80	80	5
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	91	90¾	91	6
Penn. con. 4½s	99	97	99	13
Penn. gen. 4½s	91¾	88½	91¾	133
Penn. 4s, 1945	88	88	88	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	89	88½	89	6
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	81¾	81	81	22
Peoria & D. 1st 4s	61¼	45	51½	19
Peoria & E. inc. 4s	12¼	12¼	12½	1
Public Service 5s	76	75½	74¾	22
Reading gen. 4s	84⅝	83½	83½	21
Rdg. J. C. col. 4s	86	86	86	25
Rep. Iron & Steel 5s	93¾	93	93	7
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	66½	66¼	66½	1
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	52½	50	52½	7
St. L., I. M. & So. gen'l 5s	90¾	90½	90¾	5
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	75	75	75	2
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s	70	66	70	30
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	95½	95¼	95½	5
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 4s	61	58½	58½	347
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, B	74½	72	73¾	62
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	68	61	61	145
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	50¾	49	49	242½
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	69¾	66¾	66¾	1
St. L. & S. W. con. 4s	64	63	64	10
S. L. & S. W. Term. 1st 5s	59½	57½	58½	79
L. P., K. C. & S. L. 4½s	59	59	59	5
Sears, Air L. adj. 5s	55¾	54	54	75
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	56¼	54½	54½	39
Sinel. Oil 7s, with war	88½	86	87	91
So. Bell Tel. 5s	92⅝	91¾	91¾	11
So. Pac. conv. 5s	89¾	88¼	88⅞	208
So. Pac. conv. 4s	79	77¾	77¾	93
So. Pac. ref. 4s	79½	78¾	79½	92
So. Pac., S. F. Term. 4s	81½	80	81½	10
So. Pac. col. 4s	78	77¾	78	10
Southern Ry. 5s	98¼	93	93	42
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	62	59¾	60	290
So. Ry., M. & O. 4s	68	68	68	5
Standard Milling 5s	88	88	88	1
TEXAS CO., deb. 5s	98	96½	98	32
Texas & Okla. 5s	40	40	40	4
Third Av. 1st 5s	95	95	95	14
Third Av. ref. 4s	57	57	57	1
Third Av. adj. 5s	56¼	54	55½	68½
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	90	90	90	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	38½	38½	38½	2
UNDERGR. EL., LON. inc. 6s	60	60	60	7
Union Pacific 1st 4s	89	87½	88½	24
Union Pac. ref. 4s	79¾	77½	77½	65
Union Pac. conv. 4s	85¼	84¾	85¼	10
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Union T. R.	25¾	25¼	25¼	2
Un. Rys. of Pitts. 5s	60	60	60	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	27
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	78½	76	78	308
U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	96	93	93	5
U. S. Steel 5s	100	97½	99	197
Utah Power & Lt. 5s	83	83	83	1
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	90	90	90	2
Vt. Ry. 1st 5s	93½	92½	92½	13
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	85½	85½	85½	5
Va. & So. W. Con. 5s	72½	72½	72½	1
WABASH 1st 5s	95½	93¾	94	9
Wabash 2d 5s	83	84	85	4
Western Electric 5s	98	97¾	97¾	25
Western Pacific 5s	82¾	82	82¾	24
Western Maryland 4s	61	59¼	59¼	5
West Shore 4s	80	70	80	3
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	93	92½	93	7
Wilson & Co. 6s	95¼	94¾	95¼	9
Total sales				$9,695,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.80	98.44	98.78	3,406½
U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	98.00	98.00	98.00	304
U. S. Liberty 3d 4½s	97.26	96.80	96.80	5,152½
Am. For. Secur. 5s	95¼	94	95¼	107
Anglo-French 5s	88½	88	88½	1003½
Argentine 5s	80	80	80	1
City of Bordeaux 6s	85	81½	84½	124
City of Lyons 6s	85	81½	84½	190
City of Marseilles 6s	85	81½	84½	107
City of Paris 6s	84½	80½	83¾	196
City of Tokio 5s	89¾	88	88	2
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95¼	94¼	94⅝	10
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	91	89	91	10
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	89½	89	89½	22
French Govt. 5½s	94½	93⅝	93⅝	10
Japanese 4½s	90	90	90	17
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	90	90	90	5
Jan. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	77	77	77	29
Jap. 4½s, Eng. stmp.	90	90	90	2
Japanese 4s	74	74	74	½
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	91½	91½	91½	1
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97½	96¾	97⅛	481
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1968	99¾	99¾	99¾	168
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	95¾	95¼	95½	224
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛	817
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	92	91½	92	214
Total sales				$12,229,000

STATE BONDS

N. Y. State 4½s reg.	104	104	104	1

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

3½s, Nov., 1954	78	78	78	2
4s, 1956	88	88	88	5
4½s, 1960	89	89	89	3
4½s, 1963	95	94½	95	12
4½s, 1965	95½	94⅝	95	5
4½s, May, 1967	96½	96½	96½	1
Total sales				$38,000
Grand total				$21,963,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	87,485	96,718	145,100	$140,000
Tuesday—Holiday.				
Wednesday	50,906	181,167	129,815	180,000
Thursday	87,377	197,833	161,850	73,000
Friday	80,813	191,885	171,425	111,000
Saturday	84,295	68,896	97,500	117,000
Total	220,875	736,448	705,690	$601,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13,800	*Aetna Expl.	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅝
470	*Aetna Explos. pf. w.	47	45	47	+ 1
550	Air Reduction	70¼	71	74¼	+ 1½
800	*Am. Writ. P.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3,000	B. A. Teb. cp.	17⅜	16¼	17	+ ⅞
25	*Can. C. & F.	20	20	20	+ 7½
125	*Can. C. & F. pf.	49	44	49	+ 5
5,700	*Car L. & Fr.	2¾	2	2¼	+ ¼
200	Carbon Steel.	80	77	80	..
1,113	Carwen Steel.	9	8½	9	..
3,900	*Chalm. M. w. l.	2¼	2	2⅛	— ¼
30,000	Chev. M. C. w. l.	1⅛	94	114	+ 20
600	*City Ser., pf.	70	68½	70	+ 2½
575	*CitySer., old.	215	207	214	+ 6
900	Curtiss Aero.	27	25	27	+ ½
3,025	*Electric Gun.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1,415	EmersonPhon.	4	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
500	Ev. Heaney, Io.	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
100	Hupp Motor C.	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
1,200	*Int.-Lub. Ch.	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
200	*In. Mang. Ch.	8¾	8	8¾	+ ¾
400	*Int. Mot. 2pf.	16	14	16	— 4
4,500	Int. Rubber.	11	9	11	+ 2
100	Keyst. T. & R.	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
100	*S. S. Kresge.	70	70	70	+ 1
2,700	Lake Tor. St.	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
4,400	Marc. of Am.	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
12,000	*Maxim Mun.	1	⅞	1	..
500	*Mitchell Mot.	32¾	32	32	— 7⅛
1,450	N. Y. Transp.	17	16	17	+ ⅛
5,800	Nor. A. P. & P.	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
1,602	*Poca.-L. Coal	3¾	3	3¾	+ ⅛
2,300	*Prud. Plot.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
100	*Rep. M. Trk.	43¼	43½	43½	+ ½
800	St. Joseph Ld.	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
34,700	Smith MotorT.	1¼	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
87	A.O. Smith pf.	87	87	87	..
400	Stewart Motor	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
13,

BUY—SELL

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New York Dock 4s, 1951
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Central Aguirre Sugar
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate.	When Payable.	Quotation Jan. 5, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39...	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	90
Am. W. W. & E., '54..	5	Apr. & Oct.	61	64
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33..	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	58	62
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39...	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	88
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	..
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	100½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35.....	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38..	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32..	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	96	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	June & Dec.	98½	98½
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	99½	101
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '90.....	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	94
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	96	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39...	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	98
C. Buck. L. & N. Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53...	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51.....	4½	Jan. & July	85	93
Do unstamped, '51.....	4½	Jan. & July	85	..
Cons. Gas. (Balt.,) '39.	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	83½	86
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	76	80
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do 1st, '53.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	..	96½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '50	..	..	..	..
Do deb., '30.....	5	Jan. & July	94	100
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32.....	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Dallas Elec 1st, '22....	5	May & Nov.	97	98
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92½
Edmn. Lt. & P. 1st, '56.	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Elk. & Tr. R.R., '62...	5	June & Dec.	85	95
El Paso Elec. coll., '32.	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	87
Ex. Springs Water. G. & Elec. 1st, '32.....	5	Jan. & July	87½	92½
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40....	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49.....	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46..	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Hackensack Wtr., '52..	4	Jan. & July	74	76
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	..	79
Houston Elec. 1st, '25..	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	..
Hudson Co. Gas, '49....	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49.	5	May & Nov.	93	96½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49.....	4	Jan. & July	50	52
K. C. Home T. 1st, '28	5	May & Nov.	..	71
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44..	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Do 2d, '44.....	5	Jan. & July	80	85
K. C. Long D. T., '25..	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44..	5	Jan. & July	79	83
Do 2d, '44.....	5	Jan. & July	73	77
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	79	84
Knoxville Trac., '38....	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	6	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util. '25..	6	Jan. & July	..	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	66¾	67⅝
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref. '28	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash.R. & L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	92	97
Do ref., '58.....	5	Jan. & July	70	77
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	5	Jan. & July	94	99
Newark Gas, '48.....	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Newark Pass. Ry., '30..	5	Jan. & July	98	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	69	71
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004..	4	Jan. & July	54	62
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32.	5	Jan. & July	94¾	95⅛
Do ref., '32.....	6	Apr. & Oct.	97	98¼
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	82
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	92	96
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	87	87½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28.....	5	Jan. & July	85	89½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31.....	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44...	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30.....	5	May & Nov.	65	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	100
Do cons., '35.....	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37..	5	May & Nov.	80	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr. '34..	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29.	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	89	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '58	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	94
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35..	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P.1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54..	5	Jan. & July	72	78
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	80	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '38	5	June & Dec.	89	90
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	73	74½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	73	78
Do deb., '26.....	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	73	74
Do income, '49.....	4	June & Dec.	56	57
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27..	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	82
Washington Gas, '60..	5	May & Nov.	96	97½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	70	78
W. States G. & E., '37..	5	June & Dec.	98	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	6	Jan. & July	84	98
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30..	6	June & Dec.	..	95
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '39..	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36...	5	June & Dec.	50	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	88	87
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '18-'40.....	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	99

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 5, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr..	..	..	..	11	13
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	65	68
Am. Gas & El. ($50)...	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	87	89
Do pf. ($50).....	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	38	40
Am. Light & Trac.....	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	224	227
Do pf.....	..	..	..	88	92
Am. Power & Light...	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	46	50
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	75
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	Q	July 1 14	23	30
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	58	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec..	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4⅝	5½
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Nov 26,17	58	60
Do particip. stg pf..	..	..	..	9	11
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf..	3	S	Dec 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	93
Capital Traction.....	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	78	78½
Car. Power & Light....	½	Q	Nov 1, 17	25	27
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	90	93
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	66
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)..	..	..	..	45	50
Cities Service.....	½	M	Jan 1, 18	212	215
Do pf.....	½	M	Jan 1, 18	69	..
Colorado Power.....	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	23
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 17	93	100
Columbus Elec. pf....	3	S	Jul 17, 17	75	80
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	33	34
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	63	64
Conn. Power pf.....	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J....	2	S	Jul 15, 17	64	..
Eastern Texas Elec...	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	50	55
Do pf.....	3	S	Jan 2, 18	75	80
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	89	92
El Paso Electric.....	2½	Q	Dec 15,17	93	98
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	126
Federal Light & Trac. Do pf.....	..	..	..	5	8
Gal. & Hous. El. pf...	1½	S	Sep 14	25	35
Gas & Elec. of Bergen.	3	S	Sep 15,17	..	68
Hudson County Gas...	..	..	..	75	80
Illum. & Pr. Sec.....	4	S	Jun 1, 17	118	123
Do pf.....	..	..	..	15	25
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	92	98
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr..	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 18	93	100
Do pf.....	..	..	..	30	35
Kansas City Rys.....	..	..	..	..	55
Do pf.....	..	..	..	..	22
Middle West Util. pf..	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	50	55
Miss. River Pr. pf....	3	S	J. & J.	32	36
Mobile Electric.....	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf..	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 18	60	70
Newark Con. Gas.....	2½	Q	July 1, 17	85	90
Niagara Falls Power..	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	150	160
No. Ont. Light & Pwr. Do pf.....	..	..	..	11	15
No. States Power.....	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	84	89
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	87
Nor. Texas Electric..	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	47	51
Do pf.....	3	S	Sep 1, 17	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	30	31
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Nov 15,17	79½	81
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	28
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	54	55
Southern Cal. Edison..	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	79	81
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	93	96
Som., U. & Middle....	..	..	..	7	10
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	115	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	93	100
Standard Gas & Elec. Do pf.....	..	..	..	6	7
Tampa Electric.....	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	20½	22
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. Do pf.....	2½	Q	Nov 15,17	102	..
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf....	..	..	..	2	3
Tri-City R. & L. pf...	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	11	12
United Elec. (N. J.)..	1½	Q	Jan 1, 18	90	100
United Light & Rys....	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	..	..
Do 1st pf.....	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	28	28
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.).	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	58	61
United Utilities.....	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	23	24
Do pf.....	..	..	..	20	25
Washington Gas.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	$1.50	Q	Nov 1, 17	51	54
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	70
Western Power.....	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	66	70
Do pf.....	..	..	..	8	10
West. States Gas & E.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	41	42
Do pf.....	½	Q	Nov 15,17	26	30
Wisconsin Edison.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 5, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass.....	*1½	Q	Nov 15,17	224	227
American Chicle.....	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	84	86
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	63	67
Amer. Graphophone...	1¼	Q	Dec 31,17	64	65
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	66	68
Amer. Typefounders..	..	Q	Oct 15,17	24	37
Atlas Powder.....	d10	Q	Dec 10,17	145	149
Atlas Powder pf.....	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	95	97
Babcock & Wilcox....	2	S	Jan 8, 18	104	106
Bord. Cond. Milk....	4	S	Aug 15,17	91½	92
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	90	91
By Products Coke....	8	A	..	120	130
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	4	S	Sep 20, 17	83	88
Cardenas-Am. Sugar.. Do pf.....	..	..	..	15	20
Celluloid.....	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	90
Central Aguirre Sugar	t4	Q	Dec 31,17	145	155
Certainteed Products.	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	151	154
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	..	47	49
Do 2d pf.....	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	98½
Childs.....	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	89
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Dec 10,17	68½	71
Crocker-Wheeler	3	S	Dec 10,17	88	90
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	$20	Sp.	Oct 15, 17	101	102
Eastern Steel.....	2½	Q	Dec 28,17	160	170
Eastman Kodak.....	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	89	91
Do pf.....	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	410	435
Federal Sugar.....	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	105
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	78	80
Great Western pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 29, 17	90	98
Guantanamo Sugar....	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	103	107
Hercules Powder.....	m10	Q	Dec 24,17	235	238
Holly Sugar.....	..	..	..	35	42
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Int. Silver.....	..	..	..	40	50
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	85
Kan. C. Stock Yards..	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	96
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	78½	80
Lanston Monotype....	1½	Q	Nov 30,17	60	70
Manati Sugar.....	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	103	105
Mathieson-Am. ..... Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	93	96
Merg. Linotype.....	a5	Q	Dec 31,17	120	121¾
Michigan Sugar.....	2	Q	Dec 15,17	..	65
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	..	90
Midwest Refining....	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	100	111
Nat. Sugar Refining..	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	94½	95
New Jersey Zinc.....	4	Q	Nov 10,17	223	284
New Niquero Sugar..	3½	Q	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond .... Do pf.....	3	Q	Dec 20,17	100	117
Nipe Bay Sugar.....	1½	Q	Nov 20,17	100	105
Otis Elevator.....	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	115	125
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	36	38
Procter & Gamble.....	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	68	69
Remington Typewriter Do 1st pf.....	..	..	Nov 15,17	640	690
Do 2d pf.....	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	58	59
Royal Baking Powder.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	39	40
Do pf.....	t4	Q	Dec 31,17	115	125
Safety Car H. & Lig..	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	85	88
Santa Cecilia Sugar...	1½	Q	Dec 24,17	58	62
	..	..	..	14	15
	..	..	..	104½	111½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 5, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.....	..	..	..	41	42
Shredded Wheat.....	s2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	112
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine..	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	165	167
Union Ferry.....	2	S	J. & J.	38	40
Warner Sugar.....	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.....	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	185	200

*And 4½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 8% extra. a—Incl. 2½% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 5, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 18	475	500
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	*6.	S	Nov 1, 17	210	217
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	165	175
Bk. of Cuba.....	..	5	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	12	S	Jan 2, 18	180	..
Bowery.....	250,000	†6	Q	Nov 1, 17	390	400
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	..	140	150
Bronx Nat...	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	150	175
Bronx Boro...	150,000	..	..	..	..	150
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	..	95
Chase Nat'l..	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	310	320
Ch.-P. Nat...	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	206
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17	95	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 18	365	375
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	210
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	a4½	Q	Nov 1, 17	381	387
Coal & I. N..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Dec 31,17	315	335
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	163	170
Corn. Exch..	3,500,000	4	Sp.	Jan 7, 18	295	..
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Ave....	100,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 18	3500	4300
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	200	225
First Nat....	10,000,000	†10	Q	Jan 2, 18	850	900
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,17	150	175
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	135	145
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	185	195
Gotham Nat..	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Jan 2, 18	635	645
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 4, 18	240	250
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 18	480	500
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	210	214
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	360	390
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	..	300
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	b5	Q	Jan 2, 18	470	485
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 18	305	315
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	245	..
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	Q	Nov 13,17	270	280
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 18	..	275
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	270	290
Mutual	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	165	..
N. Nether'd.	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 18	375	..
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	215
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	a10	S	Jan 2, 18	400	420
Pacific ($50).	500,000	10	..	Jan 2, 18	..	162
Public	750,000	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	250	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	210	230
People's ($25)	200,000	b5	Q	Jan 2, 18	470	485
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	$1.25	S	Jan 2, 18	200	215
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	430	..
Sherman Nat	300,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	395	425
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	110	125
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	100	110
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	..	125
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	4	S	Dec 31,17	140	150
West Side....	200,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	200	250
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Jan 1, 17	190	200
			Q	Dec 31, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡and 3% extra. §And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 10% special.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 29,17	360	363
Brooklyn	1,500,000	†10	Q	Jan 2, 18	540	560
Central	5,000,000	‡6	Q	Jan 2, 18	700	710
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	242	245
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	..	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	4	Q	Dec 31,17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	317	320
Far. L. & T..	5,000,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 17	400	420
Fidelity	1,000,000	*4	Q	Jan 2, 18	200	213
Franklin	1,000

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION.
112 Wall St., New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1917.
To the Stockholders of

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 112 Wall Street, New York City, on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors to hold office for one year, and for the transaction of any and all business as may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting as set forth in the Minute Book, which will be presented to the Meeting and be open to inspection of the stockholders.

The stock transfer books of the Corporation will not be closed.

H. F. KROYER, Secretary.

BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORPORATION.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORPORATION, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

N. W. RUNNION, Secretary.
Dated New York, N. Y., December 24, 1917.

DOHERTY OPERATING COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of DOHERTY OPERATING COMPANY, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on the 14th day of January, 1918, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, approving the acts of officers and directors for the preceding year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

LOUIS F. MUSIL, Secretary.
Dated, December 31st, 1917.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Equitable Trust Company of New York for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 2:00 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD R. HUNTER, Secretary.

The Citizens National Bank
OF NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 8, 1917.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 820 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, December 27, 1917.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.

December 20, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 598 and 895 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon to 2 P. M.

JAMES B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 8th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at its banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE E. BOYER, Cashier.

NOTICE
GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.

J. B. LINERD, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Land Value Refunding Company, Inc., will be held January 2nd, 1918, at the branch office of the company, 31 William Street, New York City, at 2 P. M.

ERNEST FREDERICK LAWES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 182 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New York Times Co. will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, January 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BEN C. FRANCK, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 20, 1917.

JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles W. Steinbrucker, John A. Ladds and E. P. Egan for the transaction of business in the City of New York under the firm name of Steinbrucker, Ladds & Egan, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Egan retiring from the firm because of ill health. The business formerly conducted by said firm at No. 356 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, will be continued by Charles W. Steinbrucker and John A. Ladds under the firm name of Steinbrucker & Ladds at the same address.

Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stifinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Seija and the Bark Stifinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stifinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $224,585.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 849, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted.

Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.60. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Bright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

[Seal.]

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2,500). Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 849, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

OLD BRICK MARKET MAY HAVE TO GO

Government Acquisition of North River Piers Puts Material Men in Quandary.

YEAR'S PRICE COMPARISONS

Building Material Interests Send Delegates to Capitol to Help Departments.

Building material prices are being held rigidly at present levels despite the scarcity of demand during the recent abnormal weather conditions, and forward buying has increased in intensity into the Summer and in some cases into September and October, frequently at prices above those ruling now.

In the Hudson common brick department, for instance, there is still a nominal quotation at $8.25 for best grades, although the weather has wiped out the brick market as far as actual buying is concerned, but as the week closed the news of the Government's taking over the piers from Forty-fourth to Fifty-fifth Streets in the Hudson River gave an impetus to inquiry, because the pier at West Fifty-second Street for generations has been the wholesale brick market for the entire district. Cartage rates for brick may have to be changed in this city, and may result in making the Building Material Exchange in its new location at Forty-second Street once more the trading headquarters for that commodity.

With practically every building material represented by association committee delegates at Washington and the closer drawing of New York resources and equipment about war time exigencies, a better understanding is developing between the construction interests of the trade and the Government's plans relating to its requirements for construction commodities in this district, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Prospective builders who have been waiting for the lowering of prices of building materials before proceeding with their plans for the coming Spring will find in the following price table for leading building commodities the changes in prices that have occurred since January of last year, compiled by The Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

Asphaltum, per ton, New York, January, 1917, $21.50; January, 1918, $28.

Brick, Hudson, per 1,000 wholesale, January, 1917, no quotation; January, 1918, $8.25.

Brick, Raritan, per 1,000 wholesale, January, 1917, no quotation; January, 1918, no quotation.

Brick, Long Island, per 1,000 wholesale, January, 1917, no quotation; January, 1918, no quotation.

Brass, sheet, high January, 1917, $38 to $44; January, 1918, no quotation.

Portland cement, per barrel wholesale, January, 1917, $1.87 to $1.97; January, 1918, $2.12.

Natural Rosendale cement, January, 1917, $1; January, 1918, $1.15.

Glass, window, discounts off jobbers' list, single strength, first three brackets A, January, 1917, 80 per cent.; January, 1918, 84 per cent.

Glass, double strength, first three brackets A, January, 1917, 86 per cent.; January, 1918, 88 per cent.

Glass, plate, sizes up to 5 square feet, January, 1917, 85-10 per cent.; January, 1918, 85 per cent.

Gravel, wholesale, dock, New York, 1½ inches, January, 1917, $1; January, 1918, $1.60 and nominal.

Gravel, wholesale, dock, New York, ¾ inches, January, 1917, $1.25; January, 1918, $1.75.

Hollow tile, per 1,000, exterior, 4x12x12, January, 1917, $62.50; January, 1918, $91.

Hollow tile, per 1,000, interior, 2x12x12, January, 1917, $94; January, 1918, $68.

Lime, finishing, January, 1917, $1.85; January, 1918, $2.10.

Long leaf, yellow pine, A heart rift, January, 1917, $55; January, 1918, $62.

Red cedar, 6 inch, January, 1917, $25.95; January, 1918, $31.50.

Ash, A, 4-4, first and seconds, January, 1917, $55 to $90; January, 1918, $72 to $78.

Basswood, January, 1917, $44 to $46; January, 1918, $53.

Birch, 4-4, firsts and seconds, January, 1917, $59; January, 1918, $75.

Cedar, white, tank, January, 1917, $35@$50; January, 1918, $45.

Cherry, 4-4, first and seconds, January, 1917, $95; January, 1918, $105.

Gum, quartered, all red, January, 1917, $42 to $48; January, 1918, $56.

Hemlock, free on board New York, Pennsylvania base, January, 1917, $23; January, 1918, $30.50.

Flooring, Oak, best, 13-16, 2-inch, 2¼-inch, and 2½-inch, clear quartered white, January, 1917, $84; January, 1918, $88.

Flooring, oak, best, 13-16, 2-inch, 2¼-inch, and 2½-inch, select quartered sound, white, January, 1917, $51; January, 1918, $55 to $59.

Flooring, oak, best, 13-16, 2-inch, 2¼-inch, and 2½-inch, clear quartered sawed, red, January, 1917, $77; January, 1918, $81.

Flooring, oak, best, 13-16, 2-inch, 2¼-inch, and 2½-inch, select quarter sawed, red, January, 1917, $51; January, 1918, $55 to $59.

Pine, North Carolina, dressed, free on board cars, Norfolk, 13-16, 2¼-inch and 3-inch, January, 1917, No. 1, $25; No. 2, $24; January, 1918, No. 1, $40; No. 2, $38.

Maple, base, free on board New York, standard stock, 13-16, clear, 2-inch face, 2¼ and 2½, January, 1917, $48 to $49; January, 1918, $53 to $53.

Nails, wire, Pittsburgh, per 100 pounds, January, 1917, $3; January, 1918, $3.50.

Nails, cut, Pittsburgh, per 100 pounds, January, 1917, $3; January, 1918, $4.50.

Oil, linseed, gallon, American city raw, January, 1917, 93c to 96c; January, 1918, $1.28.

Steel, I-beams, New York, per pound, January, 1917, 3.610c; January, 1918, 3.195c.

Steel, angles, 3x2 up to 6x6, January, 1917, 3.610c; January, 1918, 4.195c.

Stone, crushed, 1-inch trap rock, January, 1917, $1 to $1.10 nominal; January, 1918, $1.45 nominal.

Stone, Indiana limestone, January, 1917, 95c; January, 1918, $1 to $1.15.

Zinc, sheet, January, 1917, 10c; January, 1918, 21½c.

HOW OUR MEN ARE CLOTHED

Gen. Patterson Declares They Get All Necessities Money Can Buy.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—In order to do away with much of the "ignorant criticism" of the Quartermaster General's Bureau of the War Department, which is charged with supplying clothing and camp equipage of the army, Brigadier General J. H. Patterson, U. S. N., retired, of Albany, has furnished to Adjutant General Sherrill an official list of what is provided for the soldiers both at home and abroad.

"You will see," says General Patterson, "everything that money can buy or experience suggest necessary for the soldiers' health and comfort is provided."

For the men abroad the following articles are provided:

Woolen coats, woolen breeches, overcoats, leather jerkins (woolen lined leather vests); woolen underclothing; heavy woolen socks; field and marching shoes, winter caps, toques, service hats and caps, moccasins, rubber boots, arctic overshoes, woolen and leather gloves and slickers, flannel shirts and leggings, blankets.

All the above are issued for the troops at home with the exception of jerkins, toques, moccasins, rubber boots and arctic overshoes. Arctic overshoes, winter caps, winter gauntlets, blanket lined overcoats are issued for use of men on guard or other outdoor duty in extremely cold parts of the United States.

The statement also shows the ration allowance for each man. Organizations get credit for the money value of the component article in the ration, and may purchase any article on hand in the commissary with this ration money, by any other articles outside the commissary which may be available.

Today's Auction Sales.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.

Worth Av, w s, 200 ft n of 174th St, 100x185.8 to Brook Av, s—207.1, vacant; W. A. Cameron against J. F. Erhardt et al.; B. F. Gerding, attorney; due, $780 99; taxes, &c., $13,670.

20th St, 100 East, n s, 75.1 ft s of Villa Av, 2x98.7, three-story tenement and stores; E. G. Rode et al. against Pasquale Fusco et al.; S. F. Gerding, attorney; due, $4,-809.19; taxes, &c., $49.92.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE 52d annual meeting of THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS will be held at the society's headquarters, 50 Madison Avenue, January 10, 1918, at 4 o'clock.

RICHARD WELLING, Secretary.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BENGALINE AND SILK FILES Wanted.—In all widths. Rodstein, Spring 388.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples. Seader Brothers, 145 West 36th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes; call with samples. Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

CLOTH Wanted.—By large Western manufacturer, velour heavyweights, Burgundy, and taupe; American 544, 13009, 15021, 13046, and 0359; also pompom, taupe, Burgundy, and brown. Phone Jacobson, Worth 8145.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber will look at coats and suits of the better kind, and ready to place orders. 48 West 25th St., fourth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high priced misses' coats. Call with samples, 9 to 12, all week, 1,140 Broadway, Room 1104.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders; medium and better grades. Call mornings, fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits; call all week. See Mr. Zalud, 11 and 13 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at misses', juniors', and ladies' coats; snappy merchandise. R. & C., 1,333 Broadway, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber will look at coats and suits, also stouts, all week, third floor, 127 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at medium and high priced Spring samples. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 11 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at children's coats. L. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

CLOTH Wanted.—By large Western manufacturer, velour heavyweights, Burgundy, and taupe; American 544, 13009, 15021, 13046, and 0359; also pompom, taupe, Burgundy, and brown. Phone Joel. Gramercy 66.

CORDUROYS AND COTTON PLUSHES Wanted.—Open for any quantity; all colors; cash on delivery; mail swatches with quantities at lowest prices. N 141 Times.

CLOTH Wanted by large Western manufacturer, velour heavy weights, burgundy and taupe; American 544, 13009, 15021, 13046, and 0359; also pom pom, taupe, burgundy, and brown. Y 218 Times Annex.

CUTTONADE TROUSERING Wanted.—F. V. & A. Kersey; will buy 300 pieces; also interested in rolls, batistes, nainsooks, ginghams, and flannels. H. Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at samples; also open for quantity of serge and silks for cash. R. & S. Harris, 9 West 31st. Phone Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on nappy taffeta and Georgette Crepes. Call 6th floor, Room 1011, 11 West 23d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy serge dresses; bring samples. 130-2 West 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ordering Spring styles. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Velvets, any shades, for cash. Riverside 7884.

GALATEAN AND JEANS Wanted.—Any quantity for cash. Alter Bros., Canal 8103.

GARMENTS Wanted. — Manufacturers and contractors I will display your samples and take orders free of cost to you; submit samples in person. Alexander H. Meyer, 1,280 Broadway, New York.

MILLINERY Wanted.—Ladies', misses', and children's, also baby caps for cataloguing; 9 to 12. Williams, Belmont & Co., 19-21-23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

POMPOM Wanted.—Rose taupe, light brown; also taupe velour. Scheer & Meyer, Madison Square 2907.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4321.

POPLIN Wanted.—I will exchange any color American or Brightwood poplin for light gray. Madison Square 1921.

POPLIN SERGE, VELOUR, AND KERSEY Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610 Quaker; tan, clay. Olnaburg & Charlop Brothers, 151 West 26th.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

POPLIN Wanted. — Heavyweight poplin, for cash. Sol Lavine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SATEEN Wanted.—Open for 20,000 yards light shades. Stern Novelty Co., 149 West 36th.

SERGES AND WOOL JERSEY DRESSES Wanted.—Contractor's jobber placing stock order. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—For spot cash, 6301 or 7301, or anything similar. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th. Farragut 4630.

SERGES Wanted.—6122, 104, velours 0360, 0544, 90610, poplins or similar qualities, for cash. Phone Madison Square 4862.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag or similar quality in tan, Copen, and green. Hanauer & Arnstein. Madison square 1868.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted. — All makes American velour. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 2424.

SERGE Wanted.—Copen, single warp; will buy for cash or exchange for navy. I. Wasserman, 30 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity of serges; 519, 11438. Farragut 2950.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7120 and 6301; spot cash. Madison Square 3043.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, also 7120, for cash. Stuyvesant 1176.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In Peking, blue, and all shades. Call with samples, Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay cash for H. & L.; all shades. Chelsea 590.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' and misses' suits, dresses and coats, children's intermediates dresses and coats for cataloguing; 9 to 12. Williams, Belmont & Co., 19-21-23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Main 6092.

SUITS, Dresses, Coats, Skirts Wanted.—For high-class jobbing; Spring merchandise. From 9 to 12 Tuesday. Dealers' Mercantile Co., 621 Broadway, Room 541.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade Spring samples. 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Silk looked at; better kind only. 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

TAUPE Wanted.—48 twill, any mill. J. Helt & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Sq. 8585.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Two wardrobe, trunks for cloaks at a price. O 16 Times.

TUB SILK Wanted.—Are open for a quantity of plain colored. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

VELOUR Wanted.—American K544-13009 velour, or shades; American 90610 tan khaki and gray poplin; F. & H. or Botany broadcloth; will pay spot cash; also Peco and Equimette plush. Harry Kitsinger, 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open to buy heavyweight velour and kersey for cash; 544, 11060, 13046, 15020. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy plain velours, all colors; also velour check. Salambier-Levin Co., 834 4th Av. Madison Square 8600.

VELOURS Wanted.—All kinds of 6-4 and 8-4 meltons, velours, and thibets; for cash. C. Damast, 1 Union Square.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Open for velour checks, all shades. Madison Square 10290.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—544, 11060, 13009, 13046, 315. Farragut 5190.

VELOUR Wanted.—544 or similar, all colors. John Northway & Son, Limited, Toronto.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13046, Wyandotte; $2.25 cash. Phone Farragut 2357.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Styles 6118, 6119, F. & H.; quantity no object. Madison Sq. 7768.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for quantity, suitable for dresses, for cash. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d. Phone Madison Square 6719.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Can use a large quantity of wool jerseys. International Dress & Skirt Co., 198 West 25th.

A SERVICE FOR BUYERS.

Merchants finding their stock running low may replenish it by sending a letter to The New York Times, describing what is wanted. A summary of the letter will appear the next morning on the Business Page as a small advertisement. Replies can be mailed direct to the advertiser, or The Times will supply a box number. The cost of this service is 50c an agate line of six words.—Advt.

Offerings to Buyers,

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH, kerseys, velours, cheviots, zebelines, serges in all colors at the right price. Madison Square 648.

CAMISOLES.—Satins, crepe de chine; $4.50 dozen up; wonderful values. Write or phone Schack, 119 West 23d. Chelsea 9250.

CHIFFONS.—Have for sale large quantity chiffon cloth, chiffon lining; also crepe chiffon, all colors, special price. Farragut 4820.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Any quantity; immediate delivery; good styles, best materials; well made; bargain prices. Phone or write Bestmaid Garment Co., inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CLOAKINGS.—Meltons, Oxfords, and Thibets. Kaplan, 20 W. 22d. Gramercy 1515.

COATS. — Silks, mercarized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats; very reasonable. Ulin Bros. 55 East 11th.

COATS.—100 well-made, fur-trimmed cloth coats to close out at a very low price. Aero Coat House, 51 West 24th St.

COATS.—Fifty ladies' coats, plush and fur collars, bargain, for cash. 36 East Broadway, second floor.

COATS.—800 cloth coats at sacrifice for January sales. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Cloth, plush; fur trimmed, plain; also children's; January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Job of stout plush coats to clean up. Myer Gans, Sons & Co., Inc., 151 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS. — Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwits & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—800, cloth and pile fabrics; sacrifice prices. Greenberg & Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—800 assorted to close out, cheap. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—300 better grade to close out. Commercial Cloak and Suit, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Fine assortment, to close out at a sacrifice. Paramount, 1,162 Broadway.

COATS.—Have 100 fur-trimmed coats at the price. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th.

COATS. — Closing out better grade coats, cheap. Fine-Cohen, 12 West 27th.

COATS. — Closing out better grades coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—200 kersey coats, fur-trimmed, at a low price. Harlem 5518.

COATS.—Girls' velour coats, sizes 8-16. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS also suits, better grade; close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwits, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Job, to close out at once. Meyer Cohen, 11 West 25th.

CORDUROY, narrow wale, white, 36-inch, 35c. net cash. M. Feynman, 19 West 21st. Gramercy 5510.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Semler, 854 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9350.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three-thread, 68 thick, 36" wide; cannot be washable satins for immediate delivery. Stuy. 4690.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 854 4th Av.

DRESSES, serges and silks, wonderful values and styles, $3.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50, snappy models, to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 139 West 26th St. Farragut 9089.

DRESSES.—Evening 50, good styles; also 50 pongee suits and dresses; cheap. N 143 Times.

DRESSES, French serge, to close out at $5. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, to close out cheap. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job serge dresses, cheap. Paragon Dress, 130 West 29th.

GARBADINE.—Garfield 4987, navy, black, $2.10 net; Bot. serges, navy, 809, $1.97½ net; Juilliards, navy, 57274, $2.06 net; U. S. 815 2-inch twill. Farragut 2994.

GAS HEATERS for factory for sale. Phone Farragut 8887.

GEORGETTES.—Manufacturer of georgettes and plaids, all colors, $1.12½; immediate delivery. Lyonette Silks, 25 West 38d St.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av.

GEORGETTE.—All colors, $1.15. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av. Madison Square 6077.

GEORGINE.—Good quality; all colors; 95 cents. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av.

MACHINES.—8 Singer sewing machines, with individual motor stands; cheap. Sol Lavine & Co., 12 West 27th.

PLUSH COATS, 200, good style, at price. Jacob Hyman Co., 139 West 25th.

PLUSHES for sale below market price. Greeley 2906.

POMPOM.—Will exchange Pekin and amethyst for taupe or mouse. Madison Square 6590.

POPLINS and VELOURS.—American 06077, 0360, Stevens 3868 and 4281, also all wool and cotton warp chiffon panamas. Telephone Gramercy 2991-2.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—Amoskeag 8158, Pacific B. P. N. L., and Whitman 228. Stuyvesant 8335.

POPLIN AND SERGES. — 90610, 06077, 670944-5, 0938, 6284, 15020 kersey. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS. — Silk, wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 854 4th Av.

POPLINS.—American poplins and Delhi, all shades. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 3884.

RAINCOATS,, infants' coats, piece goods, machinery, fixtures. Phone Greenpoint 3868 after 9:30.

SAFE.—Cheap; Marvin, double door, height 5 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, depth 27 inches. Fred Hall Corporation, 23 West 27th St.

SATIN YARN, DYED. — Black, blue twill back velveteen to close out; Met land esquimets; plush, F. & H. Duvet de Laine. Farragut 2815.

SATIN.—Five pieces eagle 321 ivory for sale. Address B. Y., 281 Times Downtown.

SERGES. — American 6055, 809, Whitman's 99, 104, Juilliard's 54289, U. S. 849, Cleveland 9204 in navy and tan, also all wool and cotton warp French and storm serges, all widths. Gramercy 2991.

SERGES, Poplin, and Panamas.—Whitman 1209, 1210, 227, 228, 94, 104; Amoskeag 7002, 6120, 6122, 7120, 8158; jera 9056. L. Finkelstein, 702 Broadway, Spring 6811.

SERGES, 519, 4632, 3703, 1464, 54289, 8135, S. S. C. L.; poplin 800, 3421, 6400, 4500; gabardine 466, 766. H. Cohan Company, 46 West 25th St. 2950 Farragut.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7901, 54289, 11488, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—Gilbert 18580, 20 pieces, navy; William F. Read 531, 80 pieces. Farragut 5780.

SERGES.—American 6234, Metcalf 565, Delhi 087, high shades; reasonable. Greeley 4376.

SERGE.—Whitman 104, Juilliard's 54289, S. Simon Company, 135 West 27th.

SERGES.—Whitman's 106, American 0686. Been & Fried, 126 West 22d.

SERGE.—Gilbert 8200, American 0686. Phone Madison Square 8272.

SERGES.—Andrew 1464, Jamestown 7302, Stuyvesant 3826.

SERGES.—Forty pieces botany 809, navy. Chelsea 493.

SILK SKIRTS.—We have several thousand novelty silk skirts in stripes and plaids; wonderful value; prices $2.50 up. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d. Gramercy 4848.

SNAP FASTENERS, 8-0 black and white seconds; low price to cash buyer. Reinhard, 32 Union Square.

SUITS, misses', wonderful snappy chicken models. Lee, Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th.

SUITS.—Spring, for jobbers; serges, poplins, $8.75 up. Exodia, 142 West 24th.

SUITS, serge, poplins, $8.50 up; coats, $6 up. Schoen-Weissman, 58 West 24th.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins.—36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 237 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA.—Job lot of 400 yards gold taffeta, also lot of silk net to close out. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th St.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

TAFFETA.—Black and colors; also full line striped and plaid taffetas; exceptional values. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

UNDERWEAR.—Muslin and silk underwear manufacturers' stock to close out. Mendle, Basch Co., 280 Plane St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 3151.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.15; white, flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 854 4th Av.

Offerings to Buy

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WOOLENS and other materials, job lot, to close out. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

WOOLENS suitable for cap trade to close out. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, immediate delivery. Mishell, 1170 Broadway, Madison Square 1520.

YARNS.—Khaki and Oxford wool knitting yarns; immediate deliveries. Mayflower, Madison Square 8330.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES.—Ladies' gingham dresses; bring your own styles. Samilson Bros., 12 West 17th.

Help Wanted.

MANAGER for wholesale glove house; this opportunity is exceptional; consideration will only be given to men with exceptional ability and experience in the management of a wholesale glove house; state in first letter, which will be held confidential, age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Wide Awake, O 20 Times.

SALESMEN.—Carry side line popular priced leather traveling bags on commission; sold by samples or photographs; good opportunity to make money; experience unnecessary. L. Schwartz, 4 Court House Place, Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN with a good following in New England States wanted for a popular line of skirts and dresses; drawing account against commission. Bear Garment Mfg. Co., 36 East 21st St.

SALESMEN to handle strong line of skirts as side line; South or West; commission; good opportunity for men with experience; must be recommended. H. W., 19 Times.

SALESMAN, hustler, acquainted with dry goods trade, to sell white goods novelties, side line; large commission. M 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, crackerjack, to sell cloth and plush coats; commission; no others need apply. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

SALESMAN for kimonos in Southern territory; side line; on commission basis. American Silk Garment Mfg. Co., 18 West 21st.

SALESMAN to sell wholesale line of women's specialty shoes; only experienced need apply; salary. M 261 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING MEN WANTED.—Broadway neckwear concern of national reputation, catering to department stores, large gents' furnishers and clothing dealers throughout the United States, desires the services of experienced traveling and local men in all territories to sell neckwear in conjunction with kindred lines; strictly commission basis; well paying proposition; excellent opportunity for live wire salesmen; all communications treated strictly confidential. Address our Advertising Agency, L. Brown, 99 Nassau St.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Ambitious and experienced salesman would like to secure a steady inside or outside position as salesman with a reliable concern; first-class reference and security if necessary. G 138 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, position house salesman in wholesale men's furnishing goods department; moderate salary; can furnish best of references; not subject to draft. R 137 Times.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

CATSKILL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—Judge Manton of the United States District Court has appointed Charles M. Englis, Eben E. Olcott, and Edward J. Dowling receivers of the Catskill and New York Steamboat Company, Ltd., with a bond of $50,000 in an equity suite brought by these creditors, Edwin H. Snyder, $1,400; Henry Parsell, $1,500, and George W. Snyder, $1,500. The receivers were authorized to continue business 30 days. The company operated three steamers, the Clermont, the Onteora, and the Storm King, during the Summer season, but for the last two years has had a deficit of $35,000. Liabilities are $839,000 and assets $1,425,000.

PETER N. JOANKEL, trucking, at 537 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,654, and assets of $2,428, consisting of vans, wagons, and trucks, $1,928; accounts, $455, and office furniture, $45.

J. FRIEDMAN & CO., manufacturer of petticoats at 48 West Fifty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $16,188. and assets of $7,555, consisting of stock, $2,688; machines, $2,085, accounts, $864, and cash in bank, $237, and real estate at White Plains, $1,800.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed Saturday, the total for that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Anderson, J

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

THE GLEN SPRINGS
Watkins, N. Y. On Seneca Lake
Open All Year. Wm. L. Lafaugwell, Pres.
A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL
Winter Conditions for Taking the "Cure" Especially Desirable
The only place in America where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.
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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during Winter Season. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation.
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NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water, Private Baths; moderate rates.

MICHIGAN.

Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

SOUTHERN STATES.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST., N. Y.—IN Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN KANEVSKY and JACOB PEISER, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name and style of K. and P. SKIRT CO., Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 25421.

The above entitled proceeding has been referred to the undersigned as Referee in Bankruptcy, under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on January 17th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
233 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of HARRY WEINSTEIN, doing business as "Royal Auto Supply and Tire Co. and Liberty Tire and Supply Co.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, parts of the above bankrupt, consisting of Tires, Automobile Supplies, all kinds of Rubber Accessories, Tube Automobile Parts, Fixtures, &c.

LOUIS J. LEFELLANO, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIZZIE CUMMINS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 557 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hats, dresses, robes, fixtures, &c., also the Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the leases of said premises. JOHN V. COGGEY,
Receiver.
SIEGEL, CORN & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Chambers Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE JOHN NEWTON PORTER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 861 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Cutlery, Hardware, Jewelry, Novelties, Toys, Sporting Goods, Office Furniture, and Fixtures, etc. CHARLES HARWOOD, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist. 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

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MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC.
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FRANK TOURIST CO.
Passenger Agents, 398 Broadway.
Phone Franklin 4680.

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EXCURSION.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. Jv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Stz. Ive. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., daily, except Sun., 5:30 P. M. Lve. Pier 70, E. R., E. 23d St., 4 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Service Temporarily Discontinued.
For information 'phone Franklin 4675.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PRUDENTIAL OUTFITTING COMPANY of Delaware, Inc., Bankrupt.

Please take notice that an offer has been made by Samuel Goldberg to purchase all the assets of the Prudential Outfitting Company of Delaware, Inc., of every kind, nature and description, including moneys, merchandise, outstanding accounts receivable, choses in action, leases of the premises of stores situated in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, numbering twenty-stores altogether, the good will, right to use the trade name and corporate name in conduct of the business, securities owned by the bankrupt corporation, chattels, registered trade marks. The said purchaser offers to pay the general creditors of the above named bankrupt corporation one hundred cents on the dollar on the amount of their respective claims as such claims may be proved and allowed by causing to be delivered to the general creditors preferred shares of stock in a new corporation to be organized, and which is more fully described in the offer attached to the petition of the Receiver in this proceeding, and which is on file in the office of the Referee in Bankruptcy, Stanley W. Dexter, 71 Broadway, New York City. The purchaser also agrees to pay all the fees, costs and expenses of administration and all priority claims.

Further take notice that a hearing will be had on the said offer before the Honorable Stanley W. Dexter, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at which time the said bid will be placed before the Court for its determination as to whether or not disposition made of the assets as to the Court may seem just and proper.

Dated New York, December 31, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
71 Broadway, New York City.
JOHN S. SHEPPARD, Jr., Receiver,
71 Broadway, New York City.
ROBERT P. LEVIS and HARRY ZALKIN,
Attorneys for the Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAM BERNHARD and RIEGEL, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

Upon the annexed petition of Martin Byrne, receiver of the estate of the above-named alleged bankrupt, verified the 2d day of January, 1918, it is ordered to show cause made by Nathan Spitz and attached to said petition:

Let all the creditors and other parties in interest show cause before me or one of the Justices of this Court, at the Courtroom, Room No. 235, General Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be made authorizing the sale of the assets of the bankrupt's estate, in accordance with the annexed bid of Nathan Spitz, and why an order should not be made either confirming the said offer or making such other disposition of the assets as the Court may seem just and proper, and it is further

Ordered that the attorney for the receiver send a written notice of this motion to each and every known creditor as shown by the bankrupt's schedules, by mailing the said notice to the respective addresses of all the creditors of the said bankrupt as shown by the said bankrupt's schedules as contained in any manner on January 7th, 1918, and it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published in The New York Times on the 7th day of January, 1918. It is further ordered that Alex. Anderson, Thomas H. Matters, and Max Rockmore, be appointed appraisers herein to appraise the property mentioned in the annexed petition and that they file their report on or before the return day of this order to show cause.

Dated New York, January 2d, 1918.
(Signed) MANTON,
U. S. District Judge.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,288.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRI LESCHZINER, doing business under the trade name of MAISON HENRI, Bankrupt.

Henri Leschziner, doing business under the trade name of Maison Henri, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 24, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 17, 1918, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,983.—In Bankruptcy.—STANDARD DOLL CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Standard Doll Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on September 19th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 17th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB ZIMMERMAN, Bankrupt.

Jacob Zimmerman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 2d, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 17th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS KAPLAN, Bankrupt.

Louis Kaplan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 20th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 17th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,452.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID REICHENBERG, Bankrupt.

David Reichenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 3, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 17, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—at 10:30 A. M., in Room 435, Post Office Building.

Motion calendar:
US ex rel Low Yee Ling (Sleson.
Healey (Moran.
White (Upper Hudson
In re Armann.
Oehring (Fox.
Lorillard (River Meander.
Grill (Meade.
Hodge (Meyer.
Spencer (Babylon (2).
Lorillard (River Meander.
General calendar:
Individual Cup Co (Errett.
Same (Hudson River Day Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges.

Charles W Newman,
Charles Wilkenloh,
Thomas P Mulryan,
Anthony Broune,
Jas J Keenan,
Pete Mulvey,
Henry Gerken,
Herbert R Shaffner,
Leo T Alton,
Francis E Smith,
Melodograph Corp.
E J Wills & Co.
B & J Sullivan,
Kassouf Moutran & Baclini.
Under objections:
Sarah Gans,
Leon Kantor,
Otto Lorence,
Adjourned cases:
Josiah M Neifert,
Herman F Linder,
Solomon Ehrlich,
Friedberg & Jaffe,
Jacob K Upton,
Solomon Slavin.

Same (Union News Co
Same (Public Service.
Gardner (Du Pont.
Meccano (Wanamaker.
Kennelly (Starr.
Chapman (Mills & Gibb.
Bradstreet (Bradstreets
Liverpool, &c. Co (Bklyn B D Co.
West Indies S8 (Chicago Co.
Hudson Co (Barge Rebecca.
Higgins (Anglo-Algerian.
F I A T (Ranney.
Taylor (Fram.

Motions:
Regina Holding Co,
Wells Nat Poster Service.
Joe I Frank,
Louis Dienstag,
Jewett Bros (2),
Israel Rayed,
Wurmbrand & Seifert (2),
Zindel Mfg Co,
Freedman & Block,
Frank E Webb,
Sabsevits & Son,
Andrew Brose,
Wisnicker Bros,
Louis Salsman,
David & David,
Henry Seltzer,
Freedman & Bros,
Jean Importer,
A Bolognesi & Co,
United Dealers Co,
Of-Ament,
H & L Jarmulowsky,
Loretta Corp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 823, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

US (Joseph B Cooper). Note.—The Criminal Calendar set for Jan. 7 will be adjourned to Jan. 14, and cases on the following Common Law Calendar will be called on Jan. 7 for trial during that week:

Lloyd (Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Casey (same.
Coalinite (same.
Greenzweig (Napier et al.
Reilly (McDonnell.
Seymour (Negri.
Kever (Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Fuller (Fuller (Thaw
Zupkus (Jamison et al.
Staten Isl Bldg Co (Webster.
Castellano, as trustee (Wilson.
Karacher (Nas El RR.
Metzger (MacFarland.
Mickus (Grasselli Chem Co.
Jaegershook (Standard Oil Co.
Tomaschefsky (Trounstine et al.
Scudder, as trustee (Curtin, (2).
US (Diemer.
Same (Barwin Rity.
Same (Mozian et al.

Gusicki (Pine Hill Coal Co.
Patapas (Warren, F & M. Co.
Belauckas (C RR N J.
Hanley (Borden's Con Milk Co.
Levy (same.
Mulcahy (same.
Jurado (N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Robbins (N Y & Porto Rico SS Co.
Hart (Milliken Bros.
Johnson (New England SS Co.
Jorgenson (Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Forrestel (same.
Louise Rowe (New England SS Co.
Munson (Brown et al, (2).
Giraldi (Perpall.
Griffin, as amr (E I du Pont de N & Co.
Rosendale, as admr (Staten Isl R T Co.

Pershall (Bar Beach Realty Co.
Kilnefeller (Stevenson.
Wallman (Toepfer.
Jobin (Lawrence.
Schlimmel (Itzkowitz.
Miller (Vanderveer Crossings.
Kreiner (Belloff.
Andwerth Mfg. Co (8 H Kress & Co. Clear.

Dagnon Cont Co (CNY
Valable (Vassar, Jr.
Wyner (1,482 Broadway Corp.
Orlane (Schlinasi.
Bunnell (Stern.
Mayer Amus Co (Stair & Havlin, Inc.
Creighton (Whicher.
Brier (Slinger.
Hardman Tire & Rub (Stand Vulcan Pen.
Mackey (CNY.
Jeffery (Cook.
Tennis (L F Castle.
Frankenberg (Spiegel.
Sisson (Pape & Schaar
Star (Haley-Hammond.
Blumenberg (Musical Courier Co.
Asphalt Con (CNY.
Levenson (S & M Schaefer Brew Co.
Brown (Cleveland Ty.
State Bk (Aschen &
Munich Fire Ins Co.
Beekman (Bradley Con
Queens Co Water (CNY.
W. A. & A Pinkerton (Hopkins.
Colton (Agnew.
Sisson (Garthe.
Street (Archer.
Goodwin (Mirror Films
Republic Trading (
Manh Rubber Mfg.
Crown (E M Goldstein.
Thornton (Nor Bank.
Laskofsky (Pocahontas Cons Collieries Co.
Lane (United Toilet Goods Co.
Smith (Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm
Wylie (Corrigan
Tompkins (Martin.
Storm (King Stone (J L Hayes Const Co.
Fredericks (Reading Carpenter (Carpenter.
Perlman (Donohue.
Boylston (McGuire.
Farmers L & T (Wagstaff.
Eisenberg (Lustgarten.
Egger (Trondel.
Sewer (Southern Surety Co.
Stutz (Diamond Silk Sisson (Shea. Clear.

Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Parent (Int Paper Co.
Salzano (Kiouk Cont.
At 10 A. M. (Montgomery (same.
At 10 A. M. Hamett (Smith.
Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Oudin (Tracy.
Newburgh Silk Co (D Cohen Sales Co.
Salomon (Lowenstein.
Wormser (J & M Elec Co.
Semon Bache & Co (Schneider.
Bachman (Cohen.
Anderson (Fox.
Bradley (Lavine.
Williston Mills Co (Pierce.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Feldman (Schemel.
Dunn (Shubert Theat.
Ehret (H O H Co.
Einsedel (Gen'l Brew.
Gabriel (Wells & N.
Dinnes (Schoenbach.
D Nachman (Johann.
Nachman (same.
M Friedman (Wellwood.
S Friedman (same.
P Friedman (Levitt.
G Barbone (same.
Doyle, Jr (Empire Carrying Corp.
P Curto (same.
G Curto (same.
Lanzarano (Barbara.
A Corn (NY Rys.
C Corn (same.
Rosenthal (Leby.
Goldman (Lanigan Bros. Inc.
Marks (Lasch.
Needom (Witkin Truck
Gubitosa (Staffe.
Asley (De La Vergne Machine Co.
Rosenzweig (O'Connor.
Goldberg (Fogel.
Donaldson (Donaldson.
Same (same.
Hamilton Bldg (R T Sub Con & CNY.
Guaggento (Hill, Inc.
Castelli (Castelli Bona.
McEntee (NY Rys.
Max Yudits (same.
Meyer Yudits (same.
Carroll (Strang.
Hales (Cushman.
D Abramowits (Danziger.
M Abramowits (same.
Garlick (Gellis.
Plaw (Rothschild.
Reese (Twomey.
Brower (Forrest (same.
C Polichronis (Bear Lithia Springs Co.
H Polichronis (same.
Dunkeld (Coy.
Goldstein (Lauby & ano
Watson (NY Rys.
Busch (Colt-Stratton.
Upshits (42d St, &c, Ry.
Hoffman (Obberbach.
Green (Gt Bear Spring
Sheehan (Davey, Inc.
Buda (CNY.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fischlowitz (French Fur Dyeing Co.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Sadie V Mintzer (Samuel Fernbacher—Samuel Fernbacher and Edward N Schenkein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion Calendar.
CNY (Wright.
City Real Estate Co (Begley.
Helfat (Seddon Rty Co
Isaacs (Isaacs.
Rb Diss.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.
Belmer (Belmer.
Colorado Rty Co (Kalisch.
Orbach (Orbach.
Schramm (Int R T.
Schmidt (same.
Bramer (Bramer.
Cavalieri Cloak & Suit (Stuber.
Leby (Kerr.
Watson Con Co (CNY.
Newbauer (Blaustein.
Friedman (Barth.
Geelan (Bahr.
Re CNY.
Dorn (Int R T.
Defeo (Raffaele.
Weingarten (Weingarten. (2).
TRIAL TERM—Part I.
Penfield (Haas.
Schramek (Coleburn.
Shiverts (Sherman.
Rosenblatt (Boas.
Burke (Burke.
People ex rel Goldberg (NY Soc of Arch'ts.
Sonn (Brenner.
Berkins (Naughton.
Kelly (Int R T. (2).
Kurth (Gick.
Bodenstein (Bowsky.
North Side Roofing Co (CNY.
D'Aliso (Fleischman.
Kleion (Goldstein.
Weinhart (Baum.
O'Brien (Brome.
Ereman (Int R T.
Perlstein (Schram.
Blakeman (Castle.
Fredin (Haskins.
Kaps (Gerlich, Jr.
McCormick (Chaney, (2).
Herzog (Steurer.
Hoch (So Blvd Ry.
Wester (Ruppert.
Stein (Penn RR.
Seguine (Leh Val RR.
Woodard (Mayer.
Fochi (North Sand Co.
Marchus (Nassau RR.
Ward (Taube.
Chambers (Yonkers RR.
Thomas (Damset.
Brotkamp (Guy.
Stellman (Lerner Rty.
Phillips (Romagnoli.
Walsh (Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Rubenstein (Dodin.
McCarthy (Smith.
Knapp (NY Rys.
Brickson (Erickson.
Landwall (Erie RR.
Levenson (Goldstein.
Simpkins (Barrick Pub
Lynch (Union Ry.
Storm (So Blvd RR.
Wolf (Schlichter.
Wetzel (CNY.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3210.

Carlin (I T R. (2).
Nat Carton Serv Corp (Berkowitz.
Gelfand (NY Rys.
Davis (I R T.
Gottlieb (6th Av Coach
Glennon (Empire Carrying Corp.
Blatter (NY Rys.
Portman (same.
Marconi Wireless Tel Co (Nat Surety Co.
Scheuer (Blauman.
Fischer (I R T.
Lo Dico (Bruckner.
Leimfuss (Con Gas Co.
Scott (Northern Grain.
Muessman (Frank.
Sidelsky (St N Baths.
Heimoff (Lefrak.
Stein (Horowitz.
Egelkin (Mutual McDermott Dairy Corp.
Sutton (NY Rys.
Pfiester (Bonwit.
Schacher (Nigra.
Giles (Kittel.
Price (I R T.
Pfeiffer (NY, O & W RR. (2.)
Stern (Schulman.
Satzman (Barry.
Mitchell (Mercantile Protective Union.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Vought (Becell Co.
Partola Mfg Co (C P N Chemical Co.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Terowsky (Lato Restaurant Co.
Majestic Metal Bed Co (Markel.
Greenberg (Kananack.
J R Watt & Dress Co (Bloom.
Woolf (Finsilver & Still Co.
Roanoke (Hammerstein.
Mendelson (Rubinowitz
Groman (Berthet.
Bacon (Briggs Ordnance Co.
Strumin (Burnstine.
Shlivek (Siegelstein.
Cohen (Improvement Co of NY.
Cohen (Dyckman Bldg
Lewis Fur Co (Herman Barch & Co.
Indelli & Conforti Co (Barrett Co.
Wangrow (Wangrow.
Nippon Am Co (N E Panama Hat Co.
Mendelson (Lowenstein
Charvet (Hecht.
Adler (Klemann.
Hanft Metzger, Inc (Hart Bell Co.
Garza (Dominques.
Malfgreott & Son (Spinelli.
Shongut (Larkin.
Rosenberg (Sterling.
Stanley (Quinter Corp.
Co (Nat Surety Co.
Hoff & Daxon (Shenfield.
Sheehan Slate Co (Mecha Slate Co.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fischlowitz (French Fur Dyeing Co.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Receiver Appointed.

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BRONX COUNTY.

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Orbach (Orbach.
Schramm (Int R T.
Schmidt (same.
Bramer (Bramer.
Cavalieri Cloak & Suit (Stuber.
Leby (Kerr.
Watson Con Co (CNY.
Newbauer (Blaustein.
Friedman (Barth.
Geelan (Bahr.
Re CNY.
Dorn (Int R T.
Defeo (Raffaele.
Weingarten (Weingarten. (2).
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Schramek (Coleburn.
Shiverts (Sherman.
Rosenblatt (Boas.
Burke (Burke.
People ex rel Goldberg (NY Soc of Arch'ts.
Sonn (Brenner.
Berkins (Naughton.
Kelly (Int R T. (2).
Kurth (Gick.
Bodenstein (Bowsky.
North Side Roofing Co (CNY.
D'Aliso (Fleischman.
Kleion (Goldstein.
Weinhart (Baum.
O'Brien (Brome.
Ereman (Int R T.
Perlstein (Schram.
Blakeman (Castle.
Fredin (Haskins.
Kaps (Gerlich, Jr.
McCormick (Chaney, (2).
Herzog (Steurer.
Hoch (So Blvd Ry.
Wester (Ruppert.
Stein (Penn RR.
Seguine (Leh Val RR.
Woodard (Mayer.
Fochi (North Sand Co.
Marchus (Nassau RR.
Ward (Taube.
Chambers (Yonkers RR.
Thomas (Damset.
Brotkamp (Guy.
Stellman (Lerner Rty.
Phillips (Romagnoli.
Walsh (Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Rubenstein (Dodin.
McCarthy (Smith.
Knapp (NY Rys.
Brickson (Erickson.
Landwall (Erie RR.
Levenson (Goldstein.
Simpkins (Barrick Pub
Lynch (Union Ry.
Storm (So Blvd RR.
Wolf (Schlichter.
Wetzel (CNY.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3210.

May (Mills.
Balloni (Burroughs.
Stassburger (Goodman.
Zeiden (Zelden.
Hilliker (Rueger.
Interborn Brew Co (Kiburis.
Helmsky (Carpenter Co
Schoits (Graham-Marx Con Co.
Callahan (Stewart.
US Fid & G Co (Paino
Clarke (Stumpf.
Morrison (Black.

PART II.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Issues of law:
Mirkridge (Cardner.
White (Schneider.
Rosen (Thomas.
Abrams (Cherry.
Buscemi (Cangremi.
Issues of fact:
Kohler (Penn RR.
Hohn (Freeman.
Broome (Hamilton Tr.
Lehman (Lehman.
Sanders (San.
Scheyer (Kravits.
Crandall (Crandall.
McAllister (McAllister.
Marry Rty Co (Martin.
Dailey (Stromberg.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 50.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Scudder, J.; Part IV., Greenaway, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.

Beck (B H RR.
Sanborn (Cosgrove.
Apfelbaum (B H RR.
Ivers (Procjac Rlty Co.
Rich (Barlow & Co.
Hirschwell (Thomson.
Weeks (Schwartz.
Gottchrer (Gottshrer.
Woolf (NY C RR.
Chobiak (Cosgrove.
Monahan (same.
Maran (Kelly.
English (NY C RR.
Rittacco (City of New Rochelle.
Lockert (NY C RR.
Johnson (Yonkers RR.
Jarusso (Frankenberg.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Nidziwiecka (West St RR.
O'Reilly (Union Ry.
Murphy (Yonkers RR.
Schaffhauser (Un Ry.
Bretler (NY C RR.
Stamford (West Co Brewing Co.
Powers (West Elec RR
Cohen (West St RR.
Walsh (NY & Stamford Ry.
Webb (Dale & Cain.
Seifert (Maas.
Mercante (NY C RR. (2.)

Highest number reached on call, 676.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Worthington (Worthington.
Fairchild (Smart.
Hammond (Howe.
Fairchild (Smart.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Farmers Loan & Tr Co (Salvatore, Prince Brancaccio.
Dickie (Horton.
Carr (Baird.
Fish (Irvin (Vil of Riverdale.

People ex rel Ludwig (Purdy.
Dery (Deye.
Wasserman (Aronstein Hodnett (Regan.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Jane Dowling.
Simon Bender.
Frederick E. Meggs.
Sarah J. Robinson.
Anna A. Kingsley.
Adolphus Gload.
Accounting of:
Catherine Dobos.
Frank Rosenthal.
Martin Will.
Hannah E. F. Foster.
Agnes Crawford.
Estates of:

County Court.

CIVIL—Part IV., ——, Jr.
Harris (Union Painless Dentists.
Tucker (Newspaper & Carey Co.
Mirrione (N Y Con RR.
Tocqa (Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Dano (Wyler.
Smith (C I & B RR.
Tapper (Nas El RR.
Fusco (Mallolaccio.
Duering (B H RR.
Tobinson (N Y Cons RR.
Berman (Estreich.
Ergensinger (N Y Con RR.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 614.

Calendar called in Part V.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—At 10 A. M.—Van Siclen, J. Part II.—Callaghan, J.
Broderick (B, Q Co & Ry. RR.
Keller (N Y Telephone
Olm (N Y & Queens Elec Light & Pow.
Transport Trucks Co (Union Iron Works
Coal Co.
Blinn (Weis & Zerweck, Inc.
Brewster Co.
Schaefer (N Y Rys.
Fiori (Rossassy.
Lightower (Wels.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Irreques (Int R T.
Schinzel (R F Stevens Mfg Co.
Palumbo (Tusio.
Freeman (Gramercy Chocolate Co.
Donall (Am Security & Clifton Construc Co.
MacDonald (Bernheimer & Schwartz
Pilsener Brewing Co.
Williams (L I RR.
Fitzjohn (Lasette & Murphy, Inc.
Balsky (Lacina & ano.
Logan, as admr (L I RR.
McMahon (Christian.
Kuhn, an infant (Hohenstein.
Johanson (C I & B RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2050.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Seubert (Seubert.
Pinais (Doeiger.
Ramo (Sender.
Lee (Ott.
Vois (Bierck.
Glasman (Bloom.
Grotz (Heber Secon.)

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:
Nat Cash Register Co (Sloane.
Pensato (Ciaccio.
College Point Sav Bank (Wm Hess.
Moffitt Realty Co.
Duspiva (C B H RR.
Donohue (Gellis.
Wren (B H RR.

The following equity cause will be called to fix a date for trial only:
Edelman (Earl Const Co, Inc.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Camarello (Dressel.
Delfino (Gross.
Sansone (N Y C RR.
Hinspeter (West E RR
Rich (Barlow & Co.
Hirschwell (Thomson.
Weeks (Schwartz.
Gottchrer (Gottshrer.
Woolf (NY C RR.
Chobiak (Cosgrove.
Monahan (same.
Maran (Kelly.
English (NY C RR.
Rittacco (City of New Rochelle.
Lockert (NY C RR.
Johnson (Yonkers RR.
Jarusso (Frankenberg.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Imhof (Int R T.
Corcoran (Red Hook Lit Power Co.
Maxson (Bardeen.
Hughes (Reid.
Farley (Yonkers RR. (2.)
Petitto (N Y C & H R RR.
Pistillo (Union Ry.
Lundy (The Ames Transfer Co.
Polantis (Kelly.
Piper (Rodgers & Hagerty.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day upon the call:
Favois (Cascone & Co.
Goad (Smith.
Kraus (Stamp.
Winsky (Williams.
Kwasniewski (Kelly.
Van Loan (Baacke.
Zegadryn (Stache.
Auerbach-Levenspan-Werblow (Broker.
Kahn (Schneider.
Shyphoon (B H RR.
Nash (Lasker (Romanelli
White (McCarthy.
Sorensen (Nassau RR.
Bero Dev Co (CNY.
Morgenstern (Hunter.
Georgi (Nassau RR.
Clinton (B H RR.
Barnett (Steeplechase/ Park Co.
Collima (CNY.
Stone (Streitfeld.

Tuscano (Boulton.
Blackwell (Gensler.
Re Kings Co Mtg Co.
Sarad (Mesaker.
Schwab (Thompson.
Mills (Mills.
Byrne (O'Brien.
Same (Nadderman.
Sarisi (Schwartz.
Tuttle (Naismith.
Abrams (Cherey.
De Mercopolis, Jr (Ehrlich.
People of State (Caruso

Mannis Infants.
Mary C. Maguire.
Mesgar Infants.
Contested calendars
Mary McCleary.
Patrick Newell.
Edward Lang.
Emma Limberg.
Eliza Venus.
James Hawken.
Thomas Quinn.
Martha Stebbens.
Rebecca Eastburn.
Barbara Stoesel.

Jr. Part V., Roy, J.
Miller (Hettesheimer.
Metropolitan Edison Co.
Van Gorschen.
Saltzman (Chotick.
Indalicate (N Y Cons RR.
Chinsano (Wallace.
Carrington (Israel.
Leonard (Sievers.
Pennsylvania (Schatz.
Fazio (Cream Co.
Lavelle (Minniotta.
Cohen (Int

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

	Per Agate Line
Telephone Bryant 1000	
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	43c
Automobile Exchange	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	43c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	43c
Situations Wanted	25c

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, furnished 6 or 7 room apartment, upper west side, below 122d St., not over $100 per month; best references; four adults; no children. Address Box 108 Sound Beach, Conn.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, three rooms and kitchen; must have two baths; remodeled walk-up building preferred; Washington Square to 90th St., either east or west. B. H. Karmen, 122 5th Av. Phone Chelsea 1345.

TWO ELDERLY gentlemen wish apartment for Winter, 6 or 7 rooms, west side; will take servants if desired. T 216 Times Annex.

On west side, three-room apartment, about $35, by young couple; will lease or sublease. G 8-9 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

125TH, 103 EAST.—Private residence, well furnished studio room, with or without bath; double or single; reference.

307TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

618T, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

307TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor; single; French family.

306TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor, running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (26th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath or running water.

West Side.

407TH, 63 WEST.—Small parlor, overlooking park; studio or office; exclusive house; references.

707TH, 260 WEST, (Apt. 20.)—Room for gentleman; every convenience; dining rooms below.

647TH, 53 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room; running water; near bath; electricity; references.

557TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Very desirable room, 20x25, Circle 2181.

567TH, 55 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; steam heat, electricity; reference.

697TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; dressing room, kitchenette; electricity; steam; references.

707TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. Telephone Col. 9039.

767TH, 10 WEST.—Very large, elegantly furnished front room; also smaller room; bath.

607TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room; modern improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

717TH, 150 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two rooms, private bath; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, warm, sunny, large room; private bath; electricity; quiet, refinement.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms, bath; heat, coal in cellar; gentlemen. 1,242 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST.—Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 836 WEST.—Large front room and bath; beautiful view; electricity; references.

73D, 126 WEST.—Nice, large room, well heated, private bath, electricity. Columbus 4183.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

73D, 103 WEST.—Warmly heated front parlor, southern exposure; use of piano.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; LARGE SUNNY SECTION.

74TH, 241 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite, in exclusive bachelor house; electricity, heat, hot water, parquet floors.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large room, bath, medium and small, bath adjoining; electricity; references.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath, southern exposure.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; hot water; one or two gentlemen, business woman; also small, light room.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large double rooms; lavatories, telephone, electricity; references.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norjce Hall Annex; large and single rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove; running water; small room.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient to "L"; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; reference.

82D, 54 WEST.—Two warm room suite, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; references.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, warm rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings. Telephone.

85TH, 500 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms for couple or two gentlemen; references.

86TH, 535, (West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

88TH, 344 WEST. (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished small room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

88TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant room, twin beds, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; steam, electricity.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room, private house, occupied by owner; bath convenient.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Two single rooms; small private family; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

96TH, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, private parlor; all conveniences; subway express. Apartment 2D.

96TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, in comfortable home. Apartment 41.

105D, 216 WEST, (Broadway, corner 105d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water. French.

106TH, 201 WEST.—Heated rooms; elevator apartment; near subway. L. Murray.

106TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $3.50 per week; electricity; gentleman. Academy 1906.

116TH, (near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 9467.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 520 WEST.—Large, light rooms. Apt. 6 F. W. Morningside 3345.

125TH, 575 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Sunny, steam-heated room; bath adjoining; elevator; telephone.

127TH, 609 WEST.—Comfortable room, small family; home comforts, steam heat; near subway. Irwin. Telephone Audubon 593.

132D, 520 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large outside room; elevator, subway; reasonable. Simpson.

BROADWAY, 3,671, (Apt. 46.)—Newly furnished, six rooms; high-class elevator apartment.

CHRISTIAN couple have a room for gentleman of refinement in modern apartment, Central Park West, in Nineties. G 844 Times Downtown.

Doctor's office, beautiful suite in exceptional home, especially suitable for doctor. 519 West End Av., (corner 85th.) 5335 Schuyler.

ENGLISHWOMAN having front apartment Riverside Drive will rent attractive room to one desiring first-class accommodation and willing to pay for same. Y 212 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 30, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

LARGE ROOM, WITH PRIVATE BATH; ALSO TWO LARGE SINGLE ROOMS, FOR REFINED GENTLEMEN, IN CENTRALLY LOCATED RESIDENTIAL SECTION; WELL HEATED AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; REASONABLE TERMS; REFERENCES REQUIRED. A 251 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, overlooking Park; charming, warm, front room; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9085; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (between 114th 115th,) 2 squares from Broadway subway.—Handsomely furnished front room, 12th floor, overlooking Hudson, $35 month one, $45 two, suite $75 month; private family. Apartment 12B. Private phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms facing Drive; also 3-room apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Large front room, twin beds, private house.

RIVERSIDE, (841 West 77th.)—Heat guaranteed; 1, 2 rooms, bath, $75-$150 month.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large and small well-heated rooms; running water; twin beds; private home.

WEST END AV., 606, (109d.)—Large front room adjoining bath; steam, electricity; $9.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

93D, 101 WEST.—2 front rooms, light housekeeping; telephone; Apt. 2.

107TH, 2 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

818T, 27 WEST.—Elegant front room, (studio floor,) private house. Schuyler 7352.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Temporarily wanted, 2 rooms, private bath, full board; neighborhood West 70th-90th, first week, $35; afterward, $5 daily. G 154 Times.

Young man wants room with refined private family in location between 72d and 80th Sts., Broadway and Riverside; most satisfactory reference. X 401 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

88TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Large, sunny room, with board; electric light.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so for a lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large, medium-sized rooms; bath; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 213, (26th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; reference.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Warm rooms, with board; bath; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat; running water; home table, telephone.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny; bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; Southern cooking.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6346.

72D, 239 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms; private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 122 WEST.—Studio, suitable living room; private bath; also single; gentleman only.

72D, 241 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small room adjoining; table.

72D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; well heated; all conveniences; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Spacious, sunny, warm room; gas log, electricity; home cooking.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated suite or single; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Two desirable, medium-sized rooms; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting bath; all modern conveniences; excellent board; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Unexpected vacancy; two large, attractive rooms; excellent table; moderate.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Very desirable large single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, front room; elegant house; constant hot water, electricity.

93D, 21 WEST.—Rooms; well-heated house; phone; subway, "L"; French cuisine.

100TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; private residence; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

124TH, 7 WEST.—Room, facing park; electricity; excellent table; heated; Jewish family; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Refined home surroundings; suite of large rooms, private bath; also smaller rooms; home cooking; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4960. Payne.

Sanitarium privileges, choice residential locality; private, $50 to $100 weekly. R 108 Times.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths, meals optional; facing park; singles.

541 WEST END AV., (86TH.)
Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,000; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Cabriolet, also Buick Sedan. Prices attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK.—$35 will buy beautiful 6-cylinder runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.
7-passenger; full four-door; used about 7,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstering; must sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
5-passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
7-passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
4-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC, LIMOUSINE BODY.
Seven-passenger, new; owner going away; very handsome; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 4948.

CADILLAC limousine, 8 cylinder, equal brand new; sacrifice $975; trades considered. Sandman, 216 State St., Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoenmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7-passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917, TOURING.
Seven-passenger; guaranteed. K. G. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC.—$550 will buy my Cadillac landaulet; 4 new tires; 2 extras. 1,930 B'way.

CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING CAR, model Baby Grand; good condition; good shoes; looks like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS sedan; driven 5,000 miles; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; equipped with front and rear bumpers and new extra shoe.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE Limousine Town Car; used four months. Mr. Gear, 149 West 49th St.

FORDS.
1916 Runabut, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, perf. cond. $135.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices.
Commercial bodies, used and new.
Tires and tubes, standard makes.
At less than dealers' prices.
Exceptional opportunity for dealers.
All cars guaranteed as represented.
Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 607 Bergen Av., (152d.) Tel. 8061 Melrose.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Cabriolet; run 4,000 miles, and better than new mechanically; cost today, with extras which go with it, $2,785; owner in California; will sell for $1,500. Address William Boyle, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON.—LIMOUSINE CAR, NOT QUITE ONE YEAR OLD, FOR SALE; PERFECT CONDITION. APPLY J. E. D. & CO., 20 BROAD ST., N. Y. C.

MARMON 1917 Landaulet, Limousine, also Touring Car. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON, Model 41 touring, almost new; $750 will buy it. 1,930 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell at once 1917 touring, fine condition; bargain. 1,930 B'way.

OVERLAND.—Want cash offer for my 1917 runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7-passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7-passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

1916 Twin-6 Limousine. Fine condition. 1915 3-38 Lim. Newly painted. Fine cond'n. George Lamberty, 1,928 Broadway.

PAIGE touring car, Fairfield model, 1917. 226 East 54th St.

PIERCE-ARROW 38-C limousine; run less than 11,000 miles since complete REBUILDING; tires almost new; good spares. Also 1916 Stearns-Knight light four touring; tires nearly new; two spares; excellent mechanical condition. L. J. Schiller, Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P. Crane-Simplex (1917) Limousine.
Packard (1916) Landaulet; like new.
P. Turner, 1,790 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 of "66."
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

R. & L. Electric town car, 1913 model; closed body, four seats inside, two outside; quiet colors; has had light service and is in prime condition; inspection invited; price, ready for use, $700. X 375 Times Annex.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7-passenger.
RENAULT 1913 brougham-landau, 7-pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 5,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 130 West 58th St.

ROLLS-ROYCE.—Before storing, (leaving for France 15th,) offer sedan and touring, also Alpine touring; late models. Apartment 3C, 949 West End Av.

REO 1916 RUNABOUT,
like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

S. G. V. 1912 limousine in good running order. 226 East 54th St.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH.—$350 cash will buy my runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT limousine, 1917, 8 cylinder; this car is in practically new condition; interiors renovated, newly painted; linings, fixtures, accessories of the best; luxurious, roomy body; sold with FACTORY BRANCH BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 58th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $8,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917, 4-cylinder, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lumenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STUDEBAKER 1916 six-cylinder coupe; paint like new, and engine in fine order; has been run about 6,000 miles by the owner; fine car for a doctor; price reasonable; can be seen by appointment only. H. N. Dunham, 401 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone—Rector 8900 daily from 10 to 4; Prospect 4839-R evenings and Sundays.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoenmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY.
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE, Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT brougham; need money; $750 cash takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

HURLBURT TRUCKS, new, in export crates, 80 3/4, 5, 7 ton, with bodies; discount. 1,780 Broadway. Columbus 9046.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1918 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster, Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter, $260.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 59TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

LIMOUSINES.
STEARNS "8," NEW; MILEAGE 1,000.
CADILLAC "8," Exceptional Condition.
Two handsomest Limousines for sale in N. Y. City. Positively ready to be used immediately, without expenditure of any kind. Both cars look absolutely new, and can be bought practically at your own price. Open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

ELECTRIC Delivery, closed body; general vehicle; Edison batteries; good condition; bargain. 946 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 30th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK, 1917, D-45 touring; state condition, mileage, and cash price. R 138 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; reasonable rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 304 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8530 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE. — Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-313 West 148d. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles.) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 126 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909, Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., to school. Largest and best school in the world. U. S. Send for booklet and pass 302 W. 57th St., 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write Dept.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—General office routine; capable, willing, hard worker; experienced. O 812 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, capable of taking full charge; good penman; references; salary $20. Box 150, 1,416 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, executive, capable take full charge, trial balance, stenographer; $20. H 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'g ASSISTANT, experienced; knowledge of stenography and filing. Chelsea 4438.

COMPANION or housekeeper.—Refined woman. Address F. L. Burpee, 110 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

COOK or HOUSEWORKER.—Finnish girl wants position. 208 West 102d. Janitor.

DESIGNER, experienced in art needlework and perforating; best references. R 99 Times.

DRESSMAKER, new or remodeling, out by day. Stearns, care Michels, 968 Anderson Av.

NURSE going to Colorado Springs, Col., will take invalids for expenses. Mrs. F. B. Herr, Flemington, N. J.

NURSE. — Trained English infant's nurse. Write 2 Prospect St. Phone Yonkers 1408.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (19,) two years' experience, rapid, accurate, desires position. H 32 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, experienced; available Feb. 1. Miss Philip, Handy & Harman. Telephone John 4338.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 6 years' experience; can take charge office; knowledge bookkeeping; faithful, trustworthy; $16-$18. O 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' practical experience, would like to connect with house needing competent person; salary $18. G 183 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid, accurate; knowledge bookkeeping; highly recommended; $17. Madison Squa.e 8074.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; conscientious worker; references; $15. A 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; high school education. O 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, rapid, accurate, neat; office expert; $18. R 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; experienced, reliable, high school graduate; $14. A 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; high school graduate, assistant bookkeeper; $20. A 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; thoroughly competent; high school graduate; $18. A 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; experienced, intelligent, accurate; knowledge bookkeeping; high school graduate. Franklin 3862.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, intelligent, competent, efficient; salary $15. Miss B., 226 Kelly St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, accurate; 3 years' experience; $12. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Thorough knowledge; board; hotel preferred; day work. Riverside 6300.

TEACHER, ten years' public school experience, wishes position or coaching. G 192 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, young woman, typist; seven years present firm; capable; initiative; $15. G 7 Times.

TYPIST. — Young lady desires position as typist; had experience. Y 210 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, three years' training, desires hospital position; undergraduate nurse. Ref. Central Register, D. C. "S," 3,037 1st St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat, colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, Lawrence Tomkins, 2094 5th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 2094 West 5th St.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored,) cooks, chambermaids; references. Columbus 3129. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housecworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (70th St.) Stuyvesant 9136.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class service. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER. High-grade accountant can assume complete charge of accounting department and manage office forces; broad experience; university graduate, American. R 72 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5685.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, opens, closes, audits books; arrangements with firms without bookkeepers. H 29 Times.

AMERICAN, AGE 30 YEARS, HIGHLY TRAINED SPECIALIST BANKING, INVESTMENT, EXECUTIVE, WILL CONSIDER OFFER FROM FIRST-CLASS INDUSTRIAL CONCERN; HIGHEST, BEST NEW YORK BANKING AND BUSINESS REFERENCES. BOX 848 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

AMERICAN, 26, exempted, possessing fair education and initiative, desires position where there are prospects for advancement. A 214 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION, YOU BUSINESS MAN! PRESIDENT! BROKER!
Do you desire orders executed by capable, young, gritty, college man, practically trained in finance? Youth plus honesty, flavored with "pep," that's me. N 184 Times.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Fully qualified to take charge of mortgage department of institution, estate, or individual, (prefer mornings only;) 25 years' experience in bank; also experienced in management of real estate; highest references. O 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND ASSISTANT MANAGER.
(Christian,) in commercial department law office, desires position; certified public accountants, large importing house preferred. O 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 33 years; 14 years' experience; nationality, Danish; competent take complete charge; high school graduate. Bottern, 115 West 98th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances, auditing experience. W 401 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (21.)—Experienced; accurate figurer; exempt draft; best references. R 139 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 194; experienced controlling accounts; stenograph; high school graduate; $18. P 141 Times.

BUYER and manager for specialty cloak, suit stores; thoroughly experienced; executive ability; six years present concern. W 364 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau, Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, (Swedish,) single, first-class mechanic and very careful city driver, wishes position with private family; any make of car, expert on Cadillac; best references. Nelson, 633 Lexington Av. Plaza 5007.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 24, desires position, private; 6 years' experience; can operate any car; own repairing, tools; references. Lawrence, 1,702 8d Av. Lenox 5359.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic; 11 years' shop and driving experience; best references; wages $25 weekly. Mayer, 281 West 114th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (25.) — Married; five years driving, repairing; three years last position; no children. Box 82, Tenafly, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR of ability; ten years' shop, driving experience; references. Swede, R 140 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, wishes steady position; private; good references. Eller, 219 E. 66th.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, single, 7½ years' experience. Gillis, 227 E. 72d. Rhinelander 3259.

CHEMIST; fluid extracts, tablets, elixirs, perfumes; position to manage laboratory. H. A. B., 111 West 12th St.

CLERICAL.—Young man, high school education, knowledge bookkeeping, wishes clerical position; salary $18. Alfred Bromine, 167 Suffolk St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

COOK, Japanese, first class, desires position bachelor apartment or private family; best recommendations. Eddie Sakl, 330 East 57th.

CORRESPONDENT, French, translator, who is also perfect in German, desires position with Government or business firm. R 42 Times.

COUPLE, wife good cook; man chauffeur, 10 years' experience, good mechanic, on all high-grade cars. B. L. LANG, 214 West 80th St.

DRAFTSMAN and designer on structural work for buildings, bridges, miscellaneous structures; also experienced on mechanical work; 10 years' experience; graduate civil engineer. P 155 Times.

EXECUTIVE, (25,) eight years' experience, office and factory management, salesmanship, seeks desirable connections; will travel anywhere. G 334 Times Downtown.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT of State institution last five years will be open for position March 1, 1918; practical manager; capable of producing results in dairying, gardening, poultry, hogs, and all branches of farming; institution or private estate; references. W. G. Atkinson, Middleboro, Mass.

GENTLEMAN, 34, college education, expert mathematician, executive ability, 15 years' practical business experience, desires position real estate or broker's office, banking institution. R 198 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, (24,) rapid, accurate, desires position. Birnbaum, 57 East 104th.

MAN, 50, energetic, active, 30 years' experience operating and adjusting textile machinery, 20 years' experience as foreman, adaptable to other mechanical work, familiar with preparation of cotton for explosives, also stapling of cotton. William Lee, 396 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE MAN, A1; fifteen years' experience cashier, bookkeeper, collections, credits; age 32; will start $1,800. R 91 Times.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, POSITION HOUSE SALESMAN IN WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT; MODERATE SALARY; CAN FURNISH BEST OF REFERENCES; NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT. R 136 TIMES.

SALESMAN OR SALES MANAGER, age 32, broad experience with staple lines, is open for proposition which offers unlimited opportunity; testimonials. R 6 Times.

SCULPTOR WISHES WAR WORK. Obligations make enlistment impossible; my chief assets are ability to hustle, knowledge of construction and things mechanical; can show successful record and would make good in executive work not entailing special training. X 347 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK, one who understands routine of a shipping department thoroughly, exempt from draft, desires position. A 261 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN desires medium-price ladies' line; N. Y. territory. O 31 Times.

VALET.—Entire charge; neat Japanese; excellent city references. Yamato, 330 East 57th.

YO

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Will the party who called the Hotel Martinique in regard to the two diamond rings lost in Shanley's Thursday evening please call again and ask for Mrs. Hines, Room 2247 She will be very glad to pay them full value and no questions asked, as one of the rings is a wedding ring and cannot be replaced; she will meet the party herself and pay them the reward.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET. $100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Cravioto, Madison Square 6500.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, hand carved, closed face, initial "G." on case, in Fort Greene Park Sunday, between 11 A. M. and noon. Finder please return to Mrs. T. Gould, 6 South Oxford St., Brooklyn; $25 reward.

LOST—Thursday, gold bracelet, from New York Hippodrome or Broadway subway to 181st St. Suitable reward if returned to Miss S. Rosenthal, care New York Hippodrome.

LOST—At moving picture theatre, Broadway, 107th St., or vicinity, last night, package containing ermine scarf; liberal reward. C. M., 124 West 82d.

LOST.—Diamond engagement ring, platinum setting, with small stones, on Lenox Av., between 113th and 115th Sts.; liberal reward. Write X 880 Times Annex.

LOST—Kolinsky muff, betweep 81st St. station, 6th Av. "L," 8th St. station, Cushman's bakery, and home, Friday evening; suitable reward. Vogel, 27 West 11th St.

LOST.—Yellow diamond ring, two smaller diamonds on either side of yellow diamond, and 14 diamond chips, set in platinum; liberal reward. N 183 Times.

LOST.—Diamond from setting, somewhere between Booth Theatre and Gerlach's, Broadway and 40th St. Suitable reward to finder. E. J. S., 65 Front St., city.

LOST.—Saturday noon, a roll of bills, in or near Child restaurant, 1,233 Broadway; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return S. A. Jenkins, 1,140 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram M. W., Saturday afternoon, between 7th Av. and 39th St. and Broadway and 40th St.; $10 reward. Return to Walker, 12 East 31st.

LOST.—A pearl bracelet, subway or between 14th St. and 26th St., New York City; return and receive reward. N 149 Times.

LOST—Red fox muff, on 72d St. pond, Central Park West, or between there and 76 Riverside Drive. Please return to 76 Riverside Drive; reward.

LOST.—Child's beaver muff on bench in skating house, 59th St. park lake. Will child who found it return to 21 West 52d, receive reward.

LOST—Sunday, gold chain bracelet, Madison or 5th Av., between 50th and 70th Sts. Reward if returned Udall & Ballou, 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing double diamond ring, Jan. 1, on Newkirk Av. station, Flatbush; reward. 612 West 148d St. Sanford.

LOST.—Friday, on Lexington Av., between 55d St. and Grand Central Station, fur scarf; reward. Catherine Fay, 31 East 38th.

LOST.—Friday evening, large star and crescent pin, Carnegie Hall or 8th Av. car; reward. Mrs. Rathbun, 806 West 112th St.

LOST.—A sealskin knitting bag, between Times Square and Lyceum Theatre. Return to 125 Riverside Drive; suitable reward.

LOST—Pin, dark blue stone, surrounded by pearls, Friday night. Return 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, platinum setting; liberal reward; no questions asked. K. Berg, 124 West 72d St.

LOST—Moleskin scarf, in taxi Saturday night; reward. R. W. Davis, 120 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Friday night, diamond emerald ring. Reward. Phone Hartman, Mad. Sq. 9010.

LOST.—Bar pin of sapphires and pearls; Reward. Cashier of Great Northern Hotel.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 11D, 350 Park Av.

LIBERAL REWARD.
Diamond wedding and solitaire engagement ring, lost in Shanley's wash room; owner grieves over loss; full value given. Call Mrs. James M. Hines, (owner,) or Cashier, Hotel Martinique.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Silver fox muff, Friday afternoon, Arnold, Constable & Co., on way to subway, or in subway; no questions. Telephone 97 Columbus, Well, 50 Central Park West.

REWARD.—Gray suede bag, in taxi, Thursday evening. R. H. Mackey, 149 Broadway.

$200 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return or information leading to recovery of four trunks and hatbox taken Friday from front of 19 West 38th St. Manager Stratford House, 11 East 32d St. Telephone Murray Hill 5514.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Couple finding black Pom dog, Loew's Broadway Theatre, Thursday night, please return to A. Sattler, 222 West 46th St. Phone Bryant 4268.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINDS ALL ENGLAND A UNIT FOR VICTORY

Dr. Buttrick, Head of General Education Board, Tells of Conditions Abroad.

WOMEN SERVE THE CAUSE

Energies of the Empire Are Fully Organized, Educator Tells Rockefeller Bible Class.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, President of the General Education Board, who recently returned from an educational mission in England, described to the members of the Rockefeller Bible Class at the Fifth Avenue Church yesterday some of the social and economic developments in that country as the result of the war. The energies of the entire nation, he said, were turned to the task of prosecuting the war to a successful finish. The whole population, according to his picture of conditions there, vibrated with a determination to make the struggle against German militarism a winning struggle.

"Without wearing khaki in England these days," he said, "you would certainly feel very much like a slacker. Despite my sixty-seven years I felt very much like one. Those who do not wear a uniform wear some kind of a badge indicating that they are either exempted from service, or that they are helping the Government in some branch of work essential to the prosecution of the war. Not only the common people but royalty is taking part in the war. England is one heart and one soul in this war, and nothing will swerve her from the determination to win it."

Dr. Buttrick was especially impressed with the work that is being done in England to make disabled and crippled soldiers useful to themselves and society. The construction of artificial limbs, Dr. Buttrick pointed out, has been developed to such an extent that soldiers are restored to their former vocations, and made as capable of earning a livelihood as they had been before the war. Those who by reason of their disabilities cannot return to the occupation they pursued before the war are taught trades to which they are more adaptable. The Government makes every conceivable effort to restore the wounded soldier to economic usefulness. No man is discharged from service until he has mastered some trade.

Discussing the work of the British women in the war, Dr. Buttrick said that during the last three years the women of England had proved themselves adaptable to many vocations from which they had been previously excluded. Thousands of girls drafted into the activities of the large industrial centres are familiarizing themselves with a wider range of work than they had ever known before.

Dr. Buttrick described his impressions of the French battle front.

"The French," he said, "valiantly held the line until the British got in, and now the British and the French are holding the line until the Americans get in. The sooner we join the allied forces, the sooner will this fight for civilization and democracy be won.

"There has not been enough appreciation of the work that has thus far been accomplished by the British Navy. The navy has swept the German raiders off the seas. It has bottled up the German fleet and is doing splendid work in every possible direction. Too much praise cannot be given to the gallant merchant marine and the sailors, who face the perils of the sea every day without a sign of fear."

TAKES X-RAY MOVIES.

Physician Believes Pictures Will Aid in Treatment of Injuries.

Dr. E. L. Crusius of the New York X-Ray Laboratories at 500 Fifth Avenue announced last night that in co-operation with the Universal Film Company he had perfected a system for taking X-ray moving pictures which is expected to be of great service in treating injuries to the joints. A private exhibition for physicians and surgeons will be held in a week, after which Dr. Crusius will lecture and demonstrate the process.

Among the pictures taken thus far are illustrations of the movements of the knee, ankle, and elbow. Dr. Crusius says that the photographs show not only the bones but the muscles, and that by moving a joint that has been injured and photographing the action of muscles and movements of bones it will be possible to find out just what parts have been injured and the treatment required.

Soldier Dead from Gas.

A man who the police believe from letters in his clothing was Benjamin P. Chapman of Smithfield, Va., who wore the uniform of a United States soldier, was found dead last night in a rooming house at 230 East Twenty-sixth Street. Gas was flowing from an open burner of the chandelier. The windows were open, which indicated to the police that death was accidental. The man engaged the room yesterday afternoon.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,250	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	$300	$3,750
3,250	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	420	5,500
7,500	5%	4 & Bas't	Brick	Apartment	1,428	12,000
15,000	5%	4 & Bas't	Brick	Sts. & Apt.	4,088	26,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.
Free from Personal Taxation.
Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and January Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000
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IMPORTANT to Army Officers

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Uniforms REDUCED

$55 Coats and Breeches (Heavy Weight), now.. $48
$60 Overcoats, now..... $48
$48 Overcoats, now..... $38

Nothing less than the finest custom-made Uniforms are comparable to our Hart Schaffner & Marx Uniforms in style, service and fit. We recommend quick action while stocks are complete and prices so very low.

Wallach Bros.
At Broadway, cor. 29th, New York
and Branches at Camp Upton and Camp Dix

Save Money—Buy At Pre-War Prices

Have a suit made for you at less than ready-made clothing cost. Celebrate the new year. Conserve your resources by saving from $5 to $20 on the suit you buy.

We have made a sweeping reduction in many imported and domestic exclusive fabrics.

Many $40 to $50 fabrics now $30
Many $30 to $35 fabrics now $25

There is an unlimited chance to choose from a large variety of weaves, patterns, and colors.

Every suit is made strictly to measure and is guaranteed for fit, finish, and absolute satisfaction.

ARMY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
B'WAY & 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *Tackle the hard ones first—that is the way to insure an easy and successful finish.* Arnheim Axioms

Bevo A BEVERAGE

—the home drink

Besides its popularity at drug stores, fountains and restaurants, *Bevo* has found a welcome place in the home. A family beverage—a guest offering—a table drink that goes perfectly with all food.

As a suggestion for Sunday supper—Sweet red or green peppers stuffed with cream cheese and chopped nuts or olives, served on lettuce leaves. French dressing. Cold meat. Toasted crackers.

Bevo for everyone. A beverage that tastes like no other soft drink. Pure, wholesome and nutritious.

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink.

Sold in bottles only and bottled exclusively by
ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

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THE HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Inspection Invited

The Harriman National Bank opens its books for the new year's business, and, like a manufacturer opening his season's line for the inspection of the trade, welcomes contemplative customers.

A merchant in good standing knows very well that any sound bank will be glad to extend him credit, but as merchandise may differ, in quality of materials or workmanship or style or terms of sale, so may banking services and facilities differ. As a buyer is oft times in these days of close competition influenced by the smallest matter that will show him any advantage, so may he benefit in his banking relations through some feature of our banking service.

The Harriman National Bank places its services and facilities on exactly the same plane as the merchant his goods, and it is decidedly possible that the latter may find on investigation something that will make it to his advantage to deal with us.

At all events, we suggest that it is worth inquiring into, and even if we cannot do business with you to-day, for one reason or another, we still can be on a friendly and neighborly footing, looking to possible relations in the future. We know and appreciate the value of good will in the community, and, like the courteous merchant, we find it no trouble to show goods.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

Are You Ready

Your 1917 Income and Profit Taxes Are Due and Payable to the United States Government on June 15, 1918.

IF in the operation of your business during the first five and a half months of 1918 you should lose the profits you made in 1917, you will pay your taxes due the Government out of your capital.

GET BUSY NOW. DO MORE BUSINESS AND THEN MORE BUSINESS. MAKE MORE PROFITS AND MORE PROFITS EACH MONTH.

GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION ASSURED

The President of the United States took over the railroads not only to assure the stockholders the safety of their investment and the income thereon, but for the ***great big broad purpose*** of making it possible that the railroads be operated in such a way that no legitimate business be hampered for lack of transportation, either over the railroads themselves; or over waterways and highways as adjuncts.

The railroads under the direction of the United States Government must be so efficiently operated as to eliminate embargoes and priorities affecting business.

The United States must assist in winning this War. WAR IS OUR BUSINESS NOW AND BUSINESS IS OUR CHIEF WEAPON.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS CHIEF WEAPON

No legitimate business is a non-essential if it can make money because money is the most important munition of War.

Business must make more money this year than last year. The Government is going to need more money and still more money until this War has been won.

For ten years we have manufactured and sold motor trucks. During 1917 we sold more Autocars than in any previous year—this year we are going to manufacture and sell even more. Our business has steadily increased because Autocars have been profitable to the 6,000 American business houses that use them.

ANALYZE YOUR BUSINESS NECESSITIES

If you are interested in any concern that needs additional motor truck equipment to enable it to earn more money; in order to pay taxes out of profits instead of principal; you should investigate the merits of

"THE AUTOCAR MOTOR TRUCK"

Manufactured by

The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.